INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

But this can be put int practice only by individual to help Indian Insurane Companies.

VOL. XVII NO. 261– BOMBAY TUESDAY NOVEMBER 5, 1929. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

BOMBAY LEADERS' REVOLT AGAINST DELHI DECISION.

REFUSE TO SIGN MANIFESTO.

Deprecation Of Its 'Bargaining Spirit.'

Protest Against Importance Given To Congress.

BOMBAY, Nov. 4.

Some of the signatories to the Bombay manifesto on the Viceroy's announcement are inclined to be severely critical of the wisdom of the leaders who have issued the Delhi statement. Mr. M R. Jayakar, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. Lalji Naranji have declined the invitation to subscribe to the Delhi manifesto and are agreed in deprecating what they regard as its "bargaining spirit."

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad explained this viewpoint in an interview given to the Associated Press. Sir Chimanlal said:—

I entirely disapprove of the bargaining spirit in which our friends at Delhi approached the matter. It would have been much more graceful and would have been ultimately to our greater advantage to have met the offer of Government in the spirit in which it is clear it has been made. The only way to deal with a momentous situation of this character is to eschew distrust and suspicion. Moreover the conditions attempted to be imposed are not fair. For instance, the demand for a preponderance of representation to the Congress on the Conference is one that no other organisations can accept. The only result of putting forward such an unreasonable demand is to evoke equally fantastic demands from other quarters. As a counterblast some of the Muslim leaders who assembled at Poona have demanded that the signatories to the Nehru Report should be excluded from the Conference. This demand is much more unreasonable than the demand of the Delhi group; but it forcibly illustrates how you complicate and spoil the situation by starting an unreasonable demand.

It is also forgotten that at the proposed Conference things are not going to be decided by the counting of heads.

I am glad to find that Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Jayakar, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and others have like myself declined to be parties to the Delhi Manifesto. I do hope that better sense will prevail; and the Congress will fall in line with the large body of opinion in the country that has with great pleasure welcomed the courageous and statesmanlike offer made by the Viceroy and the Labour Government and is prepared to accept it.

MR. LALJI NARANJI'S VIEWS.

Mr. Lalji Naranji in a statement to the press states the objection from the businessman's standpoint. He says:

I consider that the Viceroy's statement means "bona fide" good business. When a business transaction has to be put through four questions are of essential importance, namely (1) when, (2) where (3) how, and (4) with whom.

It has been acknowledged by all shades of opinion that as to No. 1 the "bona-fide" desire for the transaction has been announced at the proper time to save the situation both in Great Britain and India. It shows that the British people are still possessed of keen intellect to judge the right moment for such a transaction.

As regards No. 2, the place selected is London, the capital of the Empire, and I hope there will be no divided opinion as to the merits of the place. London has a freer atmosphere and men of broader vision and is, therefore, best suited for holding the conference.

BUSINESS STANDPOINT.

Taking the third and fourth questions, my view is that it is not businesslike to put forward conditions without knowing what the proposals of Government are. Putting it from the business standpoint. I consider that this is not the time to lay down terms. I can see that there is goodwill and the best of intentions on the part of His Excellency the Viceroy, the Secretary of State and His Majesty's present Cabinet. The question of terms and conditions and what attitude we should adopt should be left to be dealt with at the time when the ultimate business is to be transacted at the

DYING FOR TRUE HEART CO-OPERATION.

—:o:—

MAHATMA ON VICEROY'S STATEMENT.

DELHI, Nov. 4.

Mr. Gandhi, in reply to a cable from the "Daily Express," London, asking for his opinion on the Viceroy's announcement, says: "I don't wish to add anything to the All-Parties' joint statement issued last night beyond saying that I am dying to give and secure true heart-co-operation in place of cooperation falsely so called."

Conference, and when representatives from India can urge their terms. The Government have initiated the proceedings in a proper and desirable direction. There will be plenty of opportunities for agreeing upon terms with the British Government when our representatives sit face to face in London with the representatives of the British Government. The present is the time to sink all differences and to stand united.

"A WELCOME FEATURE."

The inclusion of Indian States in the proposed conference is a welcome feature of the announcement and is further proof of His

(Continued on Page 8).

MR. S. C. BOSE AND CONGRESS.

—:o:—

Resigns Membership Of Working Committee

SEQUEL TO LEADERS' STATEMENT.

DELHI, Nov. 4.

It is understood that Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, President, Bengal Congress Committee has resigned membership of the Congress Working Committee. The resignation, it is stated, is due to Mr. Bose's unwillingness to continue to be a member of the Executive body of the Congress in view of his disagreement to subscribe to and sign the Leaders' Statement. Sjt. Bose shares the view that his being a member of the Congress Working Committee with an opposite view, might embarrass that body.—Free Press.

—:o:—

Subhas Bose Resigns From Working Committee.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

The report of his resignation from the Congress Working Committee has been confirmed by Mr. Subash Chandra Bose.—A. P.

SUBHAS BOSE AND WORKING COMMITTEE.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

No confirmation is available here of the report that Mr. Subash Chandra Bose has resigned from the Congress Working Committee. He was the only member of the Committee present here in connection with the Leaders' Conference, who refused to sign the statement on the Viceroy's announcement. Mr. Bose left immediately after the Conference for Calcutta. It is well known that the Congress Working Committee is governed more or less by the Cabinet system, and any member who dissents from the rest on fundamental issues resigns from it. The resignation of Mr. Subash Bose and one or two other members of the Committee may be regarded as inevitable, but no confirmation of the report of Mr. Bose's resignation is available yet.

The Congress Working Committee meets at Allahabad on the 16th, when the position will be reviewed.—A. P.

APPLICATION FOR SEPARATE TRIAL.

—:o:—

Prosecution Want Time For Reply.

DESAI'S COUNSEL TO CROSS-EXMINE WITNESSES FROM ENGLAND.

MEERUT, Nov. 4.

At the resumed hearing of the Meerut Conspiracy case to-day, there was a discussion on the application for separate trial previously filed by Messrs. Chakravarti and Sinha and Nimbkar, under Section 443, C. P. C. The prosecution wanted time for reply.

Mr. Kirtikar, Desai's counsel, is expected to arrive this afternoon. Therefore he wanted further time for the cross-examination of the witnesses from England. Messrs. Chakravarti and Sinha, joidned in the application.

Mr. Langford James could not give an undertaking to produce the English witnesses in the session, but hoped to do so as far as possible. He realised Desai's position, but insisted on cross-examination, if desired by Messrs. Sinha and Chakravarti.—Free Press.

CROSS-EXAMINATION RESERVED.

On resumption after lunch, Mr. Sinha represented that he was unable to cross-examine the witness as none of the accused could instruct him regarding the present conditions. Mr. Bradley's solicitor in England is expected to send instructions. So cross-examination was reserved. He prayed this to be recorded.

Mr. Langford James prayed that it be recorded that Bradley say by the side of Mr. Sinha during examination. He promised to recall these witnesses for cross-examination by the defence, when necessary.

The prosecution tendered formally the English witnesses cross-examination, but no question was asked.

MR. RENSHAM RE-EXAMINED.

Mr. C. W. Rensham, recalled, stated he knew Tom Mann for 16 years, as a most revolutionary and untiring Communist propagandist.

Henry Burchess next examined stated that he was in charge of the lower room in the General Post Office, London. Intercepted letters came there in a small lift from the room above for photograph. He filed about twenty letters photographed and intercepted by him thus.—Free Press.

ADJOURNMENT TILL 2 P.M.

To enable the Defence Council to consult the accused regarding the advisability of cross-examination of the English witnesses and to scrutinize the exhibits filed by them, if necessary, the court adjourned till 2 o'clock. Mr. Chakravarti informed the Magistrate in his chamber reserving cross-examination on behalf of his clients.

It is understood Sir Victor Sassoon visited the jail yesterday and had a long interview with the accused.—Free Press.

CASE AGAINST MR. RANDIVE.

MEERUT, Nov. 4.

The case against Mr. B. T. Randive was resumed to-day before Mr. Coghill, Joint Magistrate, Meerut. Mr. Robertson, Superintendent of Police and Khan Bahadur Abdul Karim were examined by the Prosecution. Babu Nagindra Nath cross-examined them at length. Hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.—Free Press.

INCREASE IN BANK RATE.

—:o:—

Indian Chamber's Protest To Govt.

REVERSION TO 16 D. URGED.

CALCUTT, Nov. 4.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, have sent the following to the Government of India Commerce Department. "Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, feel aggrieved at the increase of the Imperial Bank rate to seven per cent. Neither the Indian money market conditions nor the world financial conditions could justify the same. Such an increase will artificially produce much stringency and further upset the already depressed market. The Committee are also aggrieved at the currency contraction of three crores. These steps are undoubtedly taken for no other purpose than to maintain the exchange at a rate which the Indian condition's cannot bear. The country has already suffered too heavily and the Committee strongly urge the Government to reconsider the exchange question and revert to sixteen pence.—Free Press.

INDIAN YOUTHS ON TRIAL

Mr. Nariman On Their Heavy Responsibility.

PREPARE FOR STRUGGLE AHEAD.

BEZAWADA, Nov. 4.

The Andhra Youth Conference assembled here, Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding.

Mr. Venkatrao, Chairman, Reception, Committee welcomed the delegates and President.

The President then delivered his address exhorting the Andhra Youth to sacrifice their all in achieving complete independence for India. Referring to the Viceregal announcement he believed the country would not swallow it but would strive for complete independence.

Resolutions were adopted expressing sorrow at the death of Jatindranath Das and Lala Lajpat Rai and congratulating Messrs Sambamurthy and Annapurnian, Andhra leaders, on their sacrifices in the country's cause and on their incarceration. The Conference welcomed the passing of the Child Marriage Bill, and carried a resolution declaring India's goal as Complete Independence. It appointed a committee to organise Youth movement camps in Andhra Desa, and voted for the removal of untouchability.

SEVA DAL CONFERENCE.

Andhra Hindustani Sevadal Conference commenced with Mr. Hardikar in the chair. Mr. Hardikar in his speech explained the Sevadal's objects saying that the Sevadal formed India's national militia and aimed at complete independence for India and preached "India first and India last." Andhradesa had the honour in 1923 of Cocanada Congress initiating first of Sevadal organisations and christening it "Hindustani Sevadal."

Pandit Jawaharlal in a message exhorted Sevadal authorities to be prepared for the country's call in 1930 and he believed Andhra would contribute her mite.

The Conference then passed a condolence resolution touching Jatindranath's death and resolved on opening Sevadal organisations throughout Andhradesa.—A.P.

MR. NARIMAN'S ADDRESS.

—:o:—

The following are the extracts from the presidential address of Mr. K. F. Nariman to the Andhra Youth Conference, Bezwada:—

The Youth movement is a new phase in the political and social life of the world, and if we take a survey of recent events, either in the East or West, we will find that great revolutions, political, social and economic or even religious have been brought about mainly by these new organisations and the awakening of the Youth of different countries. It is but natural, that as Youth by temperament, nature, habit and tradition is supposed to be more impulsive, more rash, more impatient and burning with more ardent desire for reforms in every sphere of life, that in all the evolutions brought about in the state of society he should take a more active and a more forward path. Without any disrespect to elders, either assembled here or outside by the very nature of things, we always find age and orthodoxy and stalemate go together. Elders are usually more cautious what in the ordinary phraseology is termed wiser, therefore halting and hesitating, looking at things from mere pessimistic standpoint, while the juvenile spirit of youth always looks at things from a brighter and more perspective viewpoint. Rashness is the very essence of youthful life; caution is characteristic of age. It, therefore, follows that activities of youth and elders are to be distinguished; while latter may confine and restrict to meer deliberations and passing of resolutions, it must be left to the youth not merely to stop at platform performances but it is up to the youth to give practical effect to the spirit and purport of resolutions which are passed in such conferences, in his every day-life, whether it be in the social, economic, communal or political sphere. Therefore, I want you to appreciate and understand the greater responsibilities as also the greater privileges that attach to the Youth movement and to take every precaution to prevent these functions being converted into mere annual deliberations,—glorified debating associations, meeting only once a year at some convenient place as a pleasant pastime, and after the functions are over, forgetting all about the resolutions, their implications and obligations, and returning to their daily vocations, either as students or any other walks of life leaving the state of affairs just where they were before they had started these functions.

BE SINCERE AND HONEST.

I therefore want to impress upon you, young friends, just as I have been impressing upon all the youths wherever I had opportunity and privilege of addressing them, that first and foremost you must be sincere and honest in your dealings, and no matter whatever the consequences, never assume double-faced and dishonourable roll of hypocrites. Only utter such words, not in a spirit of bravado but in all humiliation, and make only such promises and give only such assurances as you feel confident and certain from the bottom of your hearts to give practical effect to in your daily lives, otherwise I shall describe such conferences as merely

(Continued on page 11.)

Lord Reading On War Path.

LORD IRWIN'S STATEMENT TREATED AS PERSONAL AFFRONT.

Mr. Benn To Make Startling Disclosures.

LONDON, Nov. 4

That Lord Irwin has no support of his civilian Executive Councillors or Provincial Governors in the announcement which His Excellency has made is the inference which "Daily Mail" wants the public to draw from the challenge which it has thrown to Mr. Lansbury asking him to prove that all the high authorities on the other side approve of the announcement. The "Daily Mail" persists in dwelling on the dangers which are bound to arise from the grant of Dominion Status and says that the control of India will pass into the hands of extremists who do not in any sense represent Indian people but who have learnt the art of manipulating votes in elections in the last ten years. With these Indian extremists attacking the British Government and undermining order, says the "Daily Mail," our Eastern Empire is bound to fall soon into chaos as even chaos prevails in China. It will also deal a final blow to Lancashire and leave without security 620 millions of Indians national debt in sterling in addition to numerous British investments in railways, public works, mines, plantation, factories, etc. The "Daily Mail" also says that Great Britain stands to sacrifice as a result of granting India Dominion Status Twelve hundred million sterling capital. The paper is also certain that the Indian civilians would certainly lose their pension. In conclusion, the "Daily Mail" urges Mr. Baldwin to table a censure motion and prevent the catostrophe.—Free Press.

Lord Reading On War Path.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

According to well-informed circles Lord Reading is the principal leader of revolt against the Labour Government's Indian policy. It is true that Tory circles are not overgratified with the trend of Labour's Indian policy. But there is considerable disinclination to carry on a frontal attack against the policy which was in open support of the Conservative Viceroy, but Lord Reading has secured an active ally in Lord Birkenhead and there is intense activity in order to rally the Tories round Lord Reading. In this connection several interesting disclosures are made in party circles.

"A PERSONAL AFFRONT."

It is thus stated that Lord Reading feels a personal affront because he was the real inspirer of the interpretation which Sir Malcolm Hailey sought to place on the Declaration of 1917 and he was also responsible for the exclusion of Indians from the Simon Commission. It is now stated that the India Office record will show that Lord Irwin expressed disagreement with the proposal to exclude Indians from the Statutory Commission and that when the matter came before the Cabinet, Mr. Baldwin favoured the acceptance of Lord Irwin's point of view and that Lord Birkenhead quoted Lord Reading's expert opinion in favour of the exclusion of Indians and thus secured in the Cabinet meeting the acceptance of the exclusion of Indians in definite opposition to Lord Irwin's view.

PRESSURE ON SIR JOHN SIMON.

It also transpires that, although Sir John Simon is inclined not to press matters to extremes, Lord Reading is making every effort to force a crisis on the Indian issue. It appears that pressure is being brought to bear on Sir John Simon to make a public statement in order to strengtnen the attack on the Labour Government on the ground of breach of faith with the Simon Commission by authorising the Viceroy's announcement without consultation with the Simon Commissioners. Up to the time of wiring, Sir John Simon has resisted the pressure and although it is claimed in certain circules that striking gestures by way of protest against the affront to the Simon Commission are likely, so far no indications are available of such gesture.

LORD IRWIN'S WORK.

It is also stated that when Lord Irwin consulted Sir John Simon, Sir John took the advice of Lord Reading and acting on Lord Reading's advice intimated to Lord Irwin that the Simon Commissioners disapprove of any announcement while the Commission had yet not reported. Sir John it is said also made clear that the Commissioners did not propose to submit any early report to facilitate an early announcement by the Labour Government. Lord Irwin then consulted, it is said, not only Mr. Baldwin but also Mr. Chamberlain and secured the approval of both. Lord Irwin could not consult Mr. Churchill, Lord Birkenhead or Col. Amery as all these were absent from England during the time. Meanwhile Lord Reading helped to get Mr. Lloyd George to lend his support to the Simon Commissioners' opposition to any announcement. Finally, Sir John, it is said allowed himself to be persuaded to agree to some sort of conference in the hope and belief that it may have the effect of postponing any announcement till after the Commission had reported. It is also said that certain reference in Mr. MacDonald's draft

(Continued on page 12.)

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL!

(For Details See Page 7.)

STOCKS & SHARES

MONEY CONDITIONS INDUCE LIQUIDATION.

Market Acts Hearing.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

The share market is feeling the effect of tightness of money conditions and rise in the Bank rate. It is said that it will be impossible to maintain exchange without further rise in the Bank rate, and the recent rise in the Bank rate is uncalled for at the moment. The Cash Balance of the Imperial Bank stand at a high figure compared with last year's, and trade demand is not brisk. The cotton crop is just beginning to move, and when the rate is 7 per cent it is rather unthinkable as to how much high it will be in future when crops begin to move in volume. Whatever be the reasons behind the recent rise in the Bank rate it goes to prove that our trade and industry shall have to pass through secure tets and periods of anxiety. It will be impossible to hold over raw products, and they (products) shall have to be disposed of at unduly low prices ultimately resulting in further economic depression. The purchasing power will be further reduced; and it will be impossible to look for brighter prospects.

It will be interesting to note that recently the Federal Farm Board of the U .S. Government offered large sums of money at cheap rates to farmers to save prices from a further decline. Our farmers are unprotected, and the rise in the Bank rate will surely tell on the prices of our raw materials. It is rather impossible to understand to reason of money manipulations when rates of discounts all over the world were reduced during the last week. Already people are becoming anxious and if satisfactory explanation is not issued, we are afraid, we may have to pass through a crisis, and we shall not wonder if the discount rate goes up to such a high figure as 9 per cent.

There was fairly large transfer business in shares to-day. Mill shares opened with somewhat steadier tone but lated on declined on absence of buying due to the rise in the Bank rate and money market becoming stringent. Tata Hydro shares also declined on long liquidation. The situation in this scrip is overbought which was revealed later on and weak holders transferred their long interest at a difference of Rs. 16/4. Tata Steel shares were quiet with scattered liquidation. Large tenders are expected against present settlement and some brokers have adopted cautious attitude. The bull operators are controlling the situation and any attempt on their part to liquidate will result in sharp declines. Thus it is anticipated that bulls will try their best to keep up the market.

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ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Bombay Dyeing 766,60,61,57,58
Century 326,22
Colaba 132
Crescent 87
Fazul 546,42,48,50,41,43
Indore 163
N. Madnowji 28
Nagpur 477,870
New Great 166
Pearl 326,27,23,25
Simplex 50
Swadesni 415,13
Burma 775,70,71,70
Hydro 1257,43,46
Tram 143
Deff. 298,95,96,93,95,93
Ord. 73,72-12,72-4
Bundi 18,17-12
Indian 278,75-10
Katni Ord. 207
Alcock 130,28

****

On cash Elphinstone Mill Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 6/10. E. D. Sassoon shares opened at As. 5/9 and closed at As. 6/. Nagpur Pref. shares were done at Rs. 485/ Morarji Goculdas changed hands at Rs. 865/ Sassoon Silk opened at Rs. 62/ but declined to Rs. 60/. Indian Cotton Press shares were done at Rs. 225/ Amritsar Rails changed hands at 114/8 and Tapti opened at Rs. 646/4 and advanced to Rs. 648/12. Imperia. Bank shares were sold at Rs. 1370 and new issues were done at Rs. 335/8. Central Bank shares were steady at Rs. 17/6. Andhra Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 75/ after opening at Rs. 751/4. Tata Power shares were done at Rs 662/8 while Tram Pref. advanced to Rs. 65/ Punjab Cement shares were quoted at Rs. 11/15 and Pref. at Rs. 12/10 but closed at Rs. 12/8. Scindia opened at Rs. 13/12 but closed at Rs. 13/10. Tata Steel Second Pref opened at Rs. 84/8 and closed at Rs. 84/4. Tata Construction shares opened at Rs. 48/ but declined to Rs. 47/ Telephones were steady at Rs. 55/8. British Burma Petrol shares opened at Rs. 4/12 and advanced to Rs. 4/13.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 347-8
Apollo 50, nil 3-4.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 15y. 165.
Bharat (500) 10y. 75
Bombay Cotton (200) 201, 758-12
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201, 758-12
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200- nil 155.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20.
Century India 480.
Century 100. 322-8.
Colaba Land 100, 132-8.
Crescent, 100, 87-8.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 100.
David 250, nil 200.
Dawn 250 480.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord 0-6-0
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 141-4.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 63-12
Elphinstone 100. 7.
Fazulbhoy 320, 543-12.
Finlay 100 10y 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1000. nil 180.
Gokak 100. 150.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 65 100, 1850.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 111-4.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1,200.
Indore Malwa 100, 1221, 363-12.
Jamshed 250 nil 20.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000, 100y. 1800.
Kohinoor 10, 161-4.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2300.
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 90.
Kohinoor 10. 165.
Laxmi Cotton 200. 10 xd. nil 1495.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1240
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 860.
Mathradas 50, nil. 20.
Mever Sassoon 100 nil 45.
Minerva 100 nil 82.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88/12
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 155.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 166-4.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210, 325.
Phoenix 100 320.
Premier 10. nil 2/2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd. 63.
Sholapur 1000 10f. xd. 4,480
Simplex 180, 20, 50
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/12
Swadeshi 180, 20, 413-12.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2460
Western India Spinning 1,000, 375

BANKS.

Bank of India 80, 2, 2 xd. 99.
Baroda 6500 0/8 xd. 76-12.
Central 200 xd., 17-10.
Imperial 605, 40f, 1370.
Eastern £5 xd. 99.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 337-8.
Union 5/11 3-4-6
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f 125.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. 17-12.
Central India Mining 5-12.
Gwalior Cement 88, 96.
Indian Cement 275-10.
Punjab Cement, 100, 11-15.
Shahabad Cement, 10y. 147-8.
Shivrajpur 20 2-1 xd. 17-8.
United Cement 100 6y 67.
Katni Ord. 205.
Katni Defd 725

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 6f 780
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, xd. 115
Central Provinces 90
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97. 8.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 79-8.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 86-8.
Mandra Bhon 90. 1/15/2f, 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82.
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley xd. 645.
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 140
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd., 125
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 750.
Bombay Tram Ord xd 143-12
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10 f. xd. 1246-4.
Tata Power 800; nil 661-4
Karachi Electricity 100 0/4f. 147-8.
Poona Electricity 100 1y, 150..

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1130 XD. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 220.
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 280
New Berar 500 70y 885.
New Mofussil 400, 30y, 560.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U.P. 50-0-30y, 515.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I./G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 174y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/. 1925.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 12-8.
New Indian Assurance 6y 20-14.
Oriental Government Security Life 100/2025.
Vulcan 100 03/0y xd. 8-9.

Bombay Market

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 4.

The local forward market opened rather steady at Rs. 330/8 for Broach A./M. delivery. There was some selling by commission firms which depressed prices to Rs. 330/ but the offerings were well absorbed and prices advanced to Rs. 331/ 4. At this level there was some profit taking on quiet Liverpool opening cables and prices eased off to Rs. 330/8 but again recovered to Rs. 331/. Towards the close there was absence of buying and prices closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M. 330/4
Oomras D./J. 284/4
Oomra March 291
Bengal D./J. 225/4
Bengal March 232/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Nov.	188.10—4.30
Feb.	192.80—2.60
May	194.70—2.50

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 4.

In full-pressed bales.	30-10-29	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	544	4,534
Central India	158	11,188
Barsi and Nagar	249	4,953
Hyderabad-Gaorani	120	1,322
Berar	866	19,912
Central Provinces	296	7,054
Total Oomras	2,233	48,963
Dholera	93	4,403
N-W Provinces	1,442	10,470
Rajputana	....	2,492
Sind-Punjab	670	3,715
Broach	171	4,118
Coompta and Dharwar	535	26,709
Westerns-Northerns	236	8,369
Cocoanada	....	100
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	102	3,636
Persian	....	46
American	....	1,050
Egyptian and African	994	13,627
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	....	65
Total	6,476	127,763

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

In full-pressed bales.	30-10-29	1st Sept. to 24th Oct. This year.
Europe	6,479	102,328
Japan and China	4,011	108,620
Coast Ports	25	2,467
Up-country by Rail	....	15,253
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	14,581
Total	10,515	243,249

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date 29-10-29	4032000	3984000
Receipts, Yesterday 29-10-29	95000	130000
Exports to date 29-10-29	1834000	2163000
Stock at Ports 25-10-29	2146000	2011000
Stock at Interior Towns 25-10-29	1186000	954000
Stock at Liverpool 25-10-29	706000	509000
Visible Supply 25-10-29	4619000	4374000
Quantity in Sight 25-10-29	6288000	5482000

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 49/6 Highest Rs. 49/7 Lowest Rs. 49/2 Closing Rs. 49/3/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 53/6 Highest Rs. 53/7 Lowest Rs. 53/3/6 Closing Rs. 53/4.

Industrial & Prudential 6 10/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 109, 6y 325.
Attock Oil, 1, nil; 35.
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 228-12.
Burma Uganda 12, nil, 33
Burma (1) Corporation 770.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10 11-14.
Indian Radio Ord 357-8 def 357-8
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8. 187/8
Kemp 200 15 188/12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 120.
Scindia Steam 13-10.
Tata Construction xd. 47.
Tata Iron Defd. 72-4.
Tata Iron Defd. 293-12.
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 113.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B. 108-2.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 100
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 102.
Andhra Valley B. 8 109.
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata 1st Pref. 140.
Tata 2nd Pref. 84-4.
Andhra Pref. 1035
Tata Power Pref. 1100
Tata Hydro Pref. 1060.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

Some Southern Hedge Selling.

BEARISH PRIVATE CROP ESTIMATES.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

During Diwali Holidays, the movement of American coton prices was very narrow and despite severe crisis on the New York Stock Exchange there was marked absence of speculative selling Of course there was some southern hedge selling which in conjunction with private Bearish crop estimate resulted in a small decline of 4 points. Miss Giles estimate the crop at 15,216,000 Bales The weather reports were not favourable and the market is awaiting the Bureau report. There is absence of speculative activity and technical situation continues strong. The New York cotton futures maket opened at a rise of 6 points on Saturday but declined on Southern selling and closed at a decline of 5 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 5 points at 18.05c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 7 to 6 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 6 points at 17.67c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 1 point and ruled quiet but steady. The market closed unchanged to a rise of 1 point. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 1 point to 9.89 and sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

Empire Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 1 to 4 points with January 9.50 and March 9.54.

Egyptian cotton futures were quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 1 point to a decline of 1 point. Sakellaridis Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 15.10d.

****

AMERICAN COTTON CROP FORECAST.

—:o:—

Our usual monthly American Cotton Forecast will be published on the issue of 7th inst.

7/8.

****

In view of the coming Bureau report and severe crisis in Wall Street, cotton remains neglected. Prices are fluctuating within a narrow range and there is nothing in the situation to cause any big runaway of prices from the present level. It is but natural that in the absence of speculative activity, prices movements are narrow and to some extent cotton market proves a disappointment who hold extreme views An impartial survey of the present situation give no indication for any material decline. The following extract from the weekly market review of Messrs. Arjan Khimjee will be found interesting:—

"We find a widespread disposition in cotton circles to believe that a crop prospect of 15 million bales, once generally accepted by the trade, would call 18 cent a cheap level. This view is backed up plansible argument. Chiefly it is held that the prospective supply is the smallest in the last five years and consumption does not show any ground to fall below last season The present weakness is a seasonal outcome of heavy crop movement and Europe is in no position to stock up heavily in excess of current or nearly forward needs. Those who are bearish are unable to advance any convincing arguments. They must content themselves with the assertion that the weight of the movement is likely to force the market lower. That may be true but the movement is now steadily decreasing and in a short time it will no longer be a factor.

Except two freak years, cotton bought at the average, prevailing during the period of the heaviest movement from October 8 to November 8 and had showed profit in every year during the past 25 years. It is almost certain to be true this year. The reasons why it should be true are so obvious and so simple that we presume it is their very simplicity of autumnal dip that makes them doubted. As cotton can still be bought at the averake for that period, we doubt trade can do better than buy up their future requirements.

It may be gathered from the above that we are receptively bullish on cotton. The time is near at hand for accumulation of contracts who take a long pull view of the situation."

PRIVATE CABLES.

—:o:—

New York Nov. 1.

January Highest 18.09 (10.57 a.m.) Lowest 18.000 (2.49 p.m.)

New York Nov. 2nd:—

January Highest 18.08 (opening) Lowest 17.97 (11.45 a.m.)

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends. Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Steady tone here and with outside influence adjusting themselves still favour Bull side moderately."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cables:

From Liverpool friends,, Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—

"Rains delaying marketing Liverpool steady on trade demand. Spinners takings so far this season are 3,855,000 bales. Slow market Manchester.

A. Nordon:—Cotton has underlying strength but lacks speculative support except narrow market pending Government estimate rather buy on dips."

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Crop estimates slightly increasing less confident feeling due to recent securities action.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONE.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Nov. 2.

Nov. 22.50—10.
Feb. 20.20—10.

WHEAT CABLE.

Liverpool, Nov. 2.

"Market steady but quiet. Sufficient wheat to prevent market rising far unless some new feature."

SUGAR MARKET REPOET

Bombay, Nov. 4

Our Market has ruled steady today and prices both for Java Ready and Forward positions are nearly unaltered.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar today:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/2/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/2 per cwt F.B.H. a
Shipment Oct. Rs. 7/13/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Nov/Dec. Rs. 7/14 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Rs. 8/ per cwt F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 13/3 per cwt.
Shipment Jan/March Rs. 8/1 per cwt F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)

Liverpool, Nov. 2.

Dec. close at 9s. 2 5/8d. up 1/8.
Mar. close at 9s. 9 3/4d. up 1/4d.
May close at 10s. 0 3/4d up 1/4d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Liverpool, Nov. 2.

Dec. per bushel Dols. 1.28-1/8—3/4.
Mar per bushel Dols. 1.28-1/8—
May per bushel Dols. 1.38-3/4—7/8.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 4.

	Ready Red leafy. New	Ready Average. Old
Bengal Superfine	230	....
Bengal Fine	225	205
Bengal F G	220	195
Wardha-Hingt Fine	....	260
Nagpur Sanner Fine	....	260
Yeotmal Fine	....	250
Arvi Fine	....	250
Amrsoti Fine	....	245
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	....	240
Mulkapur Fine	....	220
Khandesh Fine	....	220
Muthia Fine	....	200
Muthia F G	....	180
Nanded-Purna F G G S	....	245
Purna F G G S	....	240
Parbhani-Sailu F G G S	....	240
Indore-Ujjain Fine	....	215
Burwah Sanavad Fine	....	235
Cambodia	....	370
Miraj-Sangli	....	315
Compta Good	....	300
Jinja	....	425
Busoga	....	430

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P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
1929		ALL	
9 Nov.	Maloja x ..	VESSELS	20,837
16 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 "	Macedonia* ..		11,120
30 "	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,068
14 "	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 "	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 "	Kaisar-i-Hind	NOW SAIL	11,518
1931			
4 Jan	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 "	Ranpura ..		10,602
18 "	Rajputana* ..	DIRECT	16,568
25 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 "	Morea ..		10,954
15 "	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
22 "	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 "	Razmak@ ..	BOMBAY	10,602
22 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 "	Naldera x ..		16,068
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 "	Rawalpindi*	WITHOUT	16,619
17 "	Morea(Extra).		10,946
19 "	Razmak ..		10,602
25 "	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 "	Narkunda* ..		16,572
		TRAN-SHIPMENT	
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 "	Rajputana* ..		16,568
17 "	Kaisar-i-Hind	AT	11,518
24 "	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 "	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..	ADEN	10,946
14 "	Comorin ..		15,132
21 "	Maloja ..		20,837
28 "	Razmak ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers		Tons.
1929			
29th Nov. ..	Dumana	—	8,427
19th Dec. ..	Dumala	—	8,422
1930			
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana	—	8,427
24th " ..	Dumala	—	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

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Agents,
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P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.			
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
22nd "	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th "	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th "	Macedonia.	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st "	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	
23rd "	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
To Adelaide	£76
To Melbourne	£78
To Sydney	£80
To Brisbane	£82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney ..	£100

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
6th Nov.	Barjora ..	Basrah via Verawal Mangrole Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
6th "	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.
8th Nov.	Varela ..	Basrah via Karachi
9th "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O' Mandvi.
11th "	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha & C'Mandvi.
about 9th Nov.	Ellora ..	Mombassa via Porebunder

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Awa Maru ..	6023	2 Nov	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	" "	@13Nov
aNagato Maru ..	5901	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	" "	@27 "
Yamagata Maru.	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	" "	@11Dec
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	" "	@25Dec
*Tokiva Maru ..	G 2	16 Dec.	30 "

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Katori Maru ..	10000	14 Nov.	1 Dec.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	28 Nov.	15 Dec.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	12 Dec.	29 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
		Maiden	
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	27 Nov.	4 Dec.
Asama Maru ..	22000	11 Dec.	18 Dec.

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Reduced combined through fares.
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Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Chifuku Maru ..	27th Oct.	8th Nov.
Shunko Maru ..	8th Nov.	22nd "
Honolulu Maru ..	24th Nov.	6th Dec.
Shinnoh Maru ..	9th Dec.	21st " 1930
Ganges Maru ..	25th Dec. 1930	7th Jan.
Sumatra Maru ..	8th Jan.	18th Jan.

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(P)

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FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Shuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W. S.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.
Sirsapore Square North, Calcutta.
Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.
Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.
Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

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AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER KANARA.

Will be held at Kodibag near Karwar on 18th November 1929, and the following days:—
1,100 tons Teak Logs.
49 tons Sissum Logs.
84 tons Matti Logs.
51 tons Teak Beams.
3,492 (number) Teak poles.
For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

H. J. C. MILLETT,
Divisional Forest Officer.
W. D. KANARA.
Karwar, 21st September, 1929.
32925

JAMNAGAR AND DWARKA RAILWAY.

VISIT (via Wadhwan Junction on the B. B. and C. I. Railway) Holy Dwarka, the Capital City of the Lord Krishna on the Great Annakot Fair which is to be held on the 15th November, 1929.

A bogie third class coach runs between Delhi and Dwarka.

A dining car under Brahmin management runs daily between Rajkot Junction and Dwarka.

N. R. GREEN,
Offg. Manager and Engineer-in-Chief.
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief's Office,
'Publicity Section",
Jamnagar, 7th October, 1929.
32999

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE PURCHASE OF EMPTY TINS AND CASES WITH TINS.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of the following which will be available at the General Stores Depot, Parel, Bombay, during 12 months commencing 1st January, 1930:—

(1) Empty kerosene and colza oil tins.
(2) Cases with 2 empty kerosene and colza oil tins in each.

2. Separate tender forms for each of the above, giving particulars and conditions on which tenders will be received, can be had from the Railway's Controller of Stores, Parel, Bombay, on payment of Re. 1 per form, which amount will not be returned. The tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelope enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the purchase of empty tins or cases with two tins" as the case may be. Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 27th November, 1929.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
28th October, 1929
33068

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KUVARJEE DOSSA has left our firm from 1st November, 1929, from which date he has no authority to do any business or make or receive payments on our behalf. Any one dealing with him in any manner whatsoever shall do so on his own risk and responsibility.

DURGADATT NATHMAL.
Bankers, Merchants Commission Agents and Brokers,
Marwari Bazaar.
R1971

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that, Kishindas Son of Gopaldas Makhija formerly our employee and Working partner, has been discharged with effect from 15th October, 1929.

If any body deals with him on our behalf he will do so at his own risk.

KODOOMAL JETHANAND WADHWA.
Land Lords Zemindars Bankers and Commission Agents.
R1978

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "Awa Maru", are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 2nd November, 1929, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for filling in the low-lying ground at the Haines Road Cemetery will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 14th day of November, 1929.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Office, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All the tenders must be enclosed in a "sealed envelope" which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5 by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 30th October, 1929.
33071

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the Annual Supply of Uniforms to School Peons and Hamals, both males and females about 250 in number. Specifications of the required Uniforms will be shown to the intending Tenderers upto 10th November 1929, in this office during office hours on working days. The Tenders will be received by the undersigned in his office on 15th November, 1929, between 12 and 2 p.m. (B. T) Tenderers will be required to deposit Rs. 200 only in Cash as security for the prompt and faithful supply of the required Uniforms, which amount the Tenderers shall have to furnish with their Tenders. Tenders not accompanying by deposit as required, will not be accepted. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest rates only.

R. V. PARULEKAR.
Secretary, Schools Committee
The Schools Committee's Office, Bombay, 29th October 1929.
33065.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES (BUNGALOWS WITH OUT-HOUSES AND CHAWLS) AT THE CORNER OF TARDEO ROAD AND CHICKALWADI LANE KNOWN AS "JAVJI BHUVAN", "TUKARAM BUILDINGS" AND "BHAGIRTHI BUILDINGS".

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 497 of 1926 (Luxmibai, widow of Narayan Tukaram Chowdhari, and others vs. Pandurang Jawji Chowdhari and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Judge's Order dated the 11th April, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in three lots on the premises:—

LOT No. 1.—All that piece of Foras freehold land (the cess whereon has been redeemed) together with the bungalow, outhouses, stables and sheds standing thereon known as "Javji Bhuvan", situate at the Corner of Tardeo Road and Chikalwadi Lane, admeasuring about 2,590 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 373, etc., New Nos. A|13890, 13892, Old Survey Nos. 153, etc., New Survey No. B|7046, Cadastral Survey No. 296 of Tardeo Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3693 (2), etc., Street Nos. formerly 3A now 271, 3, 7, and bounded on the North by Chickalwadi Lane, on the South by the property known as Tukaram Buildings, on the East by the property known as Bhagirthi Buildings hereinafter described as Lot No. 3 and on the West by Tardeo Road.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece of Foras freehold land (the cess whereon has been redeemed) together with the bungalows or houses standing thereon, known as "Tukaram Buildings", situate at Tardeo Road, admeasuring about 1,650 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 373, etc., New Nos. A|13890, 13892, Old Survey Nos. 153, etc., New Survey Nos. B|7046, Cadastral Survey No. 296 of Tardeo Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3696 (1), 3696 (1A), Street Nos. formerly 3, 3AA, Now 273, 273A and bounded on the North by the property known as "Jawji Bhuvan" above described as Lot No. 1, on the South by the property of the Zoroastrian Association, on the East by the property known as "Bhagirthi Buildings" hereunder described as Lot No. 3 and on the West by Tardeo Road.

LOT No. 3.—All that piece of Foras freehold land (the cess whereon has been redeemed) together with the buildings standing thereon known as "Bhagirthi Buildings", situate at on the South side of Chickalwadi Lane, Tardeo, admeasuring about 1,230 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 373, etc., New Nos. A|13890, 13892, Old Survey Nos. 153, etc., New Survey Nos. B|7046, Cadastral Survey No. 296 of Tardeo Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3696 (6), 3696 (7), Street Nos. formerly 5, 6 and now 57 D and 6, and bounded on the East by a common passage, on the West by the property known as "Tukaram Buildings", on the North by Chikalwadi Lane, on the South by the property of the Zoroastrian Association.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
At 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SEE and HEAR
The heart of New York Laid Bare in this Amazing Drama
"BROADWAY"
100% Talking, Singing and Dancing
UNIVERSAL SUPER PICTURE.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Triumph
OF THE
Scarlet Pimpernel
FEATURING
MATHESON LANG
A Brilliant Production of the Tragic Days of the French Revolution portrayed with rare distinction from the
NOVEL OF BARONESS OREZY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-3) P.M.
GEO. T. BATTY
Presents
THE FOLLIES OF 1930
Direct from London.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
THE GUJARATI AMATEURS will present
KAKA-NI-SHASHI.
On 29th November.
Plans at the theatre from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GRAND OPENING of the
RIALTO

DIARY for 1930.
Please Apply with 4 Annas Postage Stamps for our most handsome Diary for 1930, full of useful information.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
177, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
393, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS.
LATEST AMERICAN INVENTION.
Substitute for real Diamonds.

Excels even Genuine Diamonds in Glittering. Proof against Fire, Steel File, and Nitric Acid.
Cuts Glasses like Genuine Diamonds.
Price Rs. 10 per carat. Catalogue Free.
AMERICAN CHEMICAL DIAMOND CO.
3, General Muthiah Mudaly Street, Madras.

When it is a question of
Your Health
be sure—don't guess

HOW—if you want to improve your Health and Nerve-strength—how are you to decide upon the course that will give new vitality to your body? Here are a few facts you should know.

Fact I Sanatogen is not a "secret remedy," it is a concentrated scientific food, containing 95% albumin and 5% phosphorus—the two chief constituents of blood, nerves and brains.

Fact II By adding Sanatogen to your diet, you add strength to the strength you have—you improve your health. Scientific tests have shown that the increase of energy and vitality after only a fortnight's use is considerable (from 15% to 60%).

Fact III Thousands of physicians (in fact over 24,000) have written that they have used Sanatogen in their practice and that Sanatogen has improved the health of their patients. In many cases remarkable results were obtained.

To sum up remember that the famous medical journal, "The Lancet," says:

"There is abundant evidence of the value of Sanatogen as a restorative and food."

IF YOU WANT TO FEEL BETTER, if you want to conquer fatigue and to overcome nerve-weakness, then decide to try Sanatogen for a few weeks. You will soon notice that Sanatogen does what it promises to do—that it will revivify your whole system.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

To Whiten Teeth
Free Them of Dingy Film

And thus protect them against many serious tooth and gum disorders

RUN your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. This film, in the light of recent dental findings, is a menace to pretty teeth and healthy gums.

Film absorbs stains and turns white teeth dull, "off color." It is the chief cause of the commoner tooth and gum disorders. It clings to teeth and stays. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Film must be removed each day. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

No other will make teeth as sparkling white.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

S-21-B

A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

Trade W Mark
Thomas Wilkinson
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers
Thomas Wilkinson Ltd. *Manufacturing Chemists*, 46, Southwark Street London, S.E.1. England.

"TEACHING OF ZOROASTER"

The writes of our leading article on the subject states:—

M. Clemenceau says:—

"The eternal enemy of man is and always has been religion. . . and since religion has always to declare its doctrines as infallible, unchangeable ultimate truth, it has thus necessarily to oppose with all its might anyone who in his free exercise of his mental powers sets forth facts and theories in contradiction of its own announcements."

The readers must have seen by now, I need not re-assure them, that I have not written a line without the amplest authority.

The Editor is very properly indulgent to dear Orlando Furioso lest it be said that the orthodox were not given the wildest liberty, descending to exhilarating license, to represent their decaying cause, It is no fault of poor Mr. Madon that he cannot make his letters more stinking. I have assurances from two friends that this is his utmost in billingsgate with the kind of collaboration of friends, more at home in English than himself.

He has to admit that everyone of the European and American authorities has taken the term "khvetodath" in the sense in which alone it can be interpreted. Even among the Parsi scholars there has been only one outstanding authority who has really grappled with the question and that is Shamsul Ulema Dastur Dr. Darab. We can see through that the accomplished Dastur was making the best of a hopelessly bad bargain. Your correspondent so abounds in personal loving-kindness to his Parsi colleagues, a head and shoulder above him, in scholarship, that he does not even mention Dastur Dr. Darab's solitary essay written perforce and "ex-cathedra." Our genius's consuming desire to win his case is entirely overshadowed by his anxiety to keep out the name of hated rivals from public controversy.

Now if the objectionable practices—they are more than I have indicated with the support of the best sources hitherto uncontradicted—were confined only to the Parsi sacred books you might grant, though reason revolts at the concession, that the whole body of Western savants have blundered. But what about the five various nations who some of them friendly to Persia, have one after another recorded their experience and noted the said practices as everyday occurrence among the Magian school of the Persians. And, what is of utmost consequence. "We have historic evidence that there were other Zoroastrian schools which were sternly suppressed by the Magians." This is a vital point I make, though in these columns its interest is strictly academical. As I said, the Chinese travellers who visited India and Persia as pilgrims to the holy places of Buddhism, at times converting princely Magians to their faith have, whenever they had occasion to refer to Persia, noted these customs. They were making no mistakes as the desperately ignorant and foolish priest pretends. I refer him to the works of Beal and Chavannes if he has heard of them—I refer him to his dear old Darmesteter (now correctly spelt thanks to Mr. Erech Dinshaw). The entire martyrology of the Christians is full of clear, pointed, detailed, unmistakable allusions, with time, place and all. I rule out the Greek Romans and Musalman annalists.

And how gratifying that without the slightest inspiration from me the Parsi papers have at last indirectly taken up the questions at issue to which the priest has not ventured to reply. It shows that Mr. Madon was only blustering and bluffing when he challenged Mr. Talyarkhan and Mr. Wadia to express their views in the vernacular Gujarati papers. So far the old one durst not defend his cause in the atmosphere of his own choice. The environment is all favourable, so very congenial to Mr. Madon and his braggadocio methods. Only, the names of his opponents somehow give him cold feet.

If there is any challenge of this friend which has not been taken up, I am perfectly ready any day to discuss the problems, should the readers of the "Chronicle" so desire. And, I shall again thank Mr. Madon for having given the Parsi community a further opportunity of placing before the rising generation the "pious frauds," the mendacity and the puerile casuistry, the unblushing chicane, the weapons of offence and defence of a large section of the priestly class.

It is the protaen strategems of this execrable nature of combating truth which has reduced the name of religion itself into a bye-word of contempt. The early preachers brought evangels to mankind for their moral elevation. The priest turned them into means of a roaring livelihood. Hence, really it is that the most eminent men of the world to-day like M. Clemenceau brand all religion as treachery to the cause of humanity.

Can we too warmly admire the clear cut logic and the flashing rapier thrusts of my young spontaneous co-operators like Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan and Mr. Wadia whom I had not the pleasure of being acquainted with before the presumptuous priest picked a quarrel with the "Bombay Chronicle." That they should have touched upon the grangrenous spots of corrupt priesthood without a deep study of the development of the Parsi religion, extorts our admiration. Mr. Wadia very pertinently asks if it was not dry wood which was originally placed as an offering on fire, and that it was only latterly that the priests suggested the costly sandalwood because, as a rule, it is the priests who traffic in it. Let me tell Mr. Wadia that sandalwood being far from obligatory is scarecely known in Persia where Fire Temples are fed on common fuel, except when sandalwood is especially inported on occasions.

II.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Madon's last letter calls for no reply, for it proclaims his utter inability to meet the points made by your other correspondents and myself.

It will be sufficient to say that I agree with Mr. D. R. D. Wadia that we must now cease to waste our time on the old man—he is completely "hors de combat"—and that all who are in agreement on the anti-priest question should now move to establish an association to carry out their objects.

Sir, you must have noticed that the "youth" has now blossomed into the "young man".—This shows that there is still hope for Mr. Madon.

I would advise Mr. D. R. D. Wadia, in future to remember, when he is replying to Mr. Madon, that worthy man, as shown by his effusions, is really living in the age of Avesta and that, therefore, abbreviated expressions like "K. O," followed by a reference to a towel are likely to puzzle such a person, and we should not be surprised if he bursts out to-morrow in a two-column letter condemning the "ignorance" of "these blasphemous" young men of the true and sublimuses of the towel as laid down in the Avesta and especially in the Vandidad.—Yours, etc.,

A. F. S. TALYARKHAN.
29, New Marine Lines,
Fort, Bombay.
Nov. 4.

III.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I fully endorse the attitude of the "Bombay Chronicle" in allowing Mr. Madon the unbridled lattitude of personal vituperation. Pray, let the public bear with the unclean sink a little longer. His behaviour throughout exemplifies the traditions which somebody other than a good God helps the old man to perpetuate. His letter in the issue of the 4th is a pattern of priestly shamlessness. It is evident that while all the authorities in Europe and America are against him, he has not even one Parsi savant to fall back upon and as fully excepted he falls faul of his chosen Dr. West!

To-day I have very great pleasure to inform Mr. Madon that he, after his priestly fashion, finds it very convenient to ignore. Mr. Madon was so kind as to challenge us to come into the open and hold the discussion in Parsi papers. There is a very clear challenge in the Parsi weekly of the 27th. He will reply to it either on Doom's Day or in the fashion by which he has now ceased to be amusing. A Parsi scholar has taken up the question of the immense difference between the spirit of the Gathas and the Later Avesta in a Parsi Gujarati daily. And, of course, our gasconading old gentlemen has not yet turned his attention to either. I think now that the independent Parsi writers have taken up the points on which Mr. Madon in his native effrontery was throwing out challenges, we need not pursue the subject in the columns of this paper. For as a matter of fact, there is nothing further to expect from the writhing soul of the luckless priests. I entirely endorse Mr. Wadia's plea." I suggest Mr. Madon should chuck in his towel. He has been met on every issue and made to look silly. Hasn't he any kind friends to help him out of the mess?"—Yours, etc.

ERECH DINSHAW.
Bombay, Nov. 4.

NATION FIRST PARTY WELCOMES VICEREGAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

Mr. Yakub Hasan on behalf of Nation First Party welcomes the Viceregal announcement.—A. P.

Bombay City and Suburbs

GOGHARI VISA SHRIMALI JAIN DISPENSARY.—The total number of Jain patients treated during October 1929 at the above dispensary, were 1,030; out of which 494 were males 224 were females; and 312 were children.

SARASWATI SANGEETHA SABHA.—The members of the Saraswati Sangeetha Sabha will put on boards "Lilavati Sulochana" on Sunday, 10th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel. It will be a charity performance in aid of the purse to be presented to Mahatma Gandhi by the South Indian residents of Bombay.

B. E. S. D. CO-OP. CONFERENCE. A meeting of the Subjects Committee of the Bombay East Suburban District Co-operative Conference will be held to-mrrow (Wednesday), at 8 p.m. (S. T.), at the A. V. School, Pipe Road, Kurla (near Station) to pass the draft resolutions to be discussed at the Conference. All members of the Reception Committee and delegates are earnestly requested to attend.

MASKATI DISPENSARY.—The number of out-patients treated in the Maskati Charitable Dispensary and also labour cases in the Bai Nematoolabai Maskati Maternity Home at Kurwa Road of Surat in the month of October 1929 are as under:—Men 3,622, women 2,958, children 3,328, labour 8. Total 9,916.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.—Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagvad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when papers will be read on (1.) "A Note on the Original Home of and on the Indian Folklore about, the Cocoanut" by Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, and (2.) "The Indian Crow" by Mr. Satindra Narayan Roy.

BOMBAY ANDHRA NILAYAM.—The First General Body Meeting of the Bombay Andhra Nilayam Parel, (Reading Room and Library) will be held on Sunday, (the 10th instant), at 3 p.m. (S. T.), in the premises of the Nilayam.

DIVALI SPORTS FOR CHILDREN.—It was an enjoyable function which took place on Saturday morning at Parel when the local South Indian Union conducted various interesting items of sports for the benefit of South Indian children. The function attracted quite a large number of South Indians to the Parel Municipal ground where the sports were held. An appreciable number of South Indian children from the city and the suburbs took part in the sports, and after the various items were gone through, Mr. R. Natarajan gave away the prizes to the winners.

SANTA CRUZ GYMKHANA.—To meet the long-felt need of the citizens of Santa Cruz of a public gymkhana called the Santa Cruz Gymkhana, has been established. The inauguration ceremony of the Santa Cruz Gymkhana was performed at the hands of Mr. Jayasukhlal K. Mehta, on Sunday last.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The Homeward P. & O. Mail steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from Bombay of the 26th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 7 p.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at midnight the same day.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Mantua" arrived Londono on Saturday the 2nd instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Morea" with mails from London of 31st ultimo left Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 2nd instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Narkunda" with the Mails from London of 24th ultimo arrived at Aden at 10 a.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 4-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Friday, the 8th instant.

The s.s. "Narkunda" will sail from Ballard Pier, for Colombo and Australia at 11 a.m. the same day.

The O. S. K. steamer "Honolulu Maru" left Moji for Bombay on October 30, and is due to arrive in Bombay on November 26, via usual ports.

AUTOMATIC TRAFFIC SIGNALS.

—:o:—

Installed In Bombay.

FIRST DAY'S SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

The automatic traffic signalling which is to be inaugurated in Bombay at all centres of heavy vehicular traffic, particularly at squares and the junction of several roads, was given a serious trial the first time, on Monday, as announced in papers, at the junction of Princess Street and Queen's Road from where an endless stream of vehicular traffic (automobile predominating) passes in three directions.

There are three signal-posts erected near the junction, one facing the Marine Lines station, another exactly at the junction of the two roads, and the third facing Princess Street. While the first-named always showed the signal of 'line clear,' allowing the traffic from the Marine Lines station side to proceed northwards (towards the Charni Road Station side), the central one showed either 'line clear' or the 'danger' signal (by the usual red-coloured glass), as the exigency of the particular moment demanded thus effectually controlling the traffic rushing from the north to the south, or diverting it into Princess Street.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

The controlling machine is set up on the footpath near the Aimila Automobile Company which was operated by a European gentleman—an expert presumably, in this age of 'experts'. When the last-mentioned signal-post (facing Princess Street) snowed the danger (red) signal the central one showed at that time the 'line clear,' and all seemed to be going on with clock-like precision. It was a successful test. The signal was operated till 8-30 p.m.

The only fly in the Ointment was the ignorance of some motor drivers who, evidently, having neither time nor the means to read the papers, did not know of the inauguration of this system which is known as one-light system. They were dashing past the signal, and could only be checked by the sepoy on duty shouting at the top of his voice, not before they had—to use the language of the turf votaries—passed the winning post by a good length!

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

It will take some days before this welcome change in vehicular traffic signalling which has not come a day too soon, is known to all drivers, whether of lively Rolls Royce or dear Baby Austin, the ponderous buses or the abominable snail-paced hack victoria. By that time some police constables, who have been blessed with powerful lungs, should be posted to warn the onrushing drivers to stop in time—and see the 'signs' of the times! Else some nasty accident will happen giving an opportunity to busy bodies and cynics to run down the innovation—as it undoubtedly is in Bombay. The police authorities who deserve congratulations on this belated reform would well be advised to make their announcements with-els known to drivers.

HIGH COURT RE-OPENS.

—:o:—

The High Court re-opened on Monday after the October vacation.

The Chief Justice Sir Amberson Marten and Mr. Justice Mirza who had been on furlough have returned and took their seats on the Bench yesterday.

Two Criminal sessions are now simultaneously sitting, one of them being the special court presided by Mr. Justice Kenneth Kemp to try the proctrated dacoity gang case.

—:o:—

FATALITIES IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Death From Electric Shock.

While climbing over a ladder on the 24th ultimo, Ganpat Krishna, employed in Tata Power House at Dharavi touched his foot to a live electric wire, and sustained injuries. He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries on Sunday. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Killed By A Motor Car.

—:o:—

Mohmed Hussain (10), was knocked down by a motor car No. 4781 near Round Temple on Sunday evening. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died subsequently. The Coroner after recording identification evidence adjourned further hearing to enable the police to make enquiries.

DISSOLUTION OE MARRIAGE.

—:o:—

Woman's Successful Petition.

Justice Sir Norman Kemp at the High Court heard a petition by Aileer May Durney asking for dissolution of her marriage with Patrick Joseph Durney.

The petitioner stated that she married the respondent in 1916 at Karachi when he was a sergeant in the army. They lived together till 1918 after which he went to England to get his discharge from the army. Since then she heard nothing from him, but received a letter from his mother saying that he was dead.

Believing that the news was genuine, the petitioner married one Palmerino at Poona in 1921. The latter, after living with her till 1924, filed a suit for divorce in the High Court on the ground that the petitioner's first husband Durney was still alive. In the proceedings of this case, Durney's evidence was taken on commission, and it was found that he was living at Liverpool with one Susan McEvan whom he had married and had three children by her. On these facts, Palmerino was granted a divorce by the Bombay High Court.

The petitioner, now filed this petition for divorce from her first husband, on the ground that he had deserted her and that he had commited adultery by living with another woman at Liverpool.

Mr. O'Gorman, for the petitioner, informed the Court that the Liverpool police contemplated prosecution of the first husband Durney for bigamy, but had dropped it for some reasons.

Counsel submitted that the dissolution of the marriage would leave the petitioner free to legally mary again and at the same time legitimatise the children of the first husband by his second wife at Liverpool.

His Lordship held that Durney was guilty of adultery and desertion, and granted a dissolution of the petitioner's marriage with her.

Governor's Sind Flood Relief Fund.

—:o:—

The Director of Informaton, Bombay, writes:—

Further contributions received towards His Excellency the Governor's Sind Flood Relief Fund are as under:—

Amount already announced Rs. 4,48,251|7|5, "The Gujarati Amateurs" (through Mr. J. N. Varma, Jt. Hon. Secretary) being proceeds of a comedy "Kakani Shashi" by Mr. M. K. Munshi staged by them at the Royal Opera House on the 11th instant Rs. 1,000, The National City Bank of New York Rs. 500, Mr. W. S. Millard Rs. 335|11, Mr. Dinshaw B. Dadiburjor Rs 300, Mr. C. B. Nanavati Rs. 250, Staff of the Burma-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India, Limited Rs. 230, Mr. D. S. Burn Rs. 100 Mr. Ramakrishna Mahadev Salvi on account of collections below Rs. 5 made by him Rs. 59|8, Lodge "Sorab Bharoocha" No. 1363 S. C. Rs. 50, Employees of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Rs. 2,000, The officers and whole staff of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd. Rs. 1,600|9, Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram Rs. 250, A few members of the Ripon Club Rs. 200, Dr. D. A. D'Monte Rs. 101, Sir Ernest Jackson Rs. 100, Major S. K. Engineer Rs. 100. Including contributions of sums less than Rs. 50. the total amount received Rs. 454,943|3|5.

Latest Liverpool Quotations

—:o:—

NEW YORK.

JANUARY.

New York, Nov. 4.

Previous Closing Rate	17.98
To-day's Opening Rate	17.97
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	17.80
Difference	—.18

Broach Expectation 327 8 0

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

Previous Closing Rate	9.65
To-day's Opening	9.62
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	9.55
Difference	—.10

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 4.

Silver Ready	22 15 0
Difference	Unchanged
Silver Forward	23 1 0
	Unchanged

Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

1st Settlement	52 6 0
2nd Settlement	52 8 0

SENSATION IN LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Another Cotton Firm Becomes Insolvent.

Liverpool, Nov 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened firm to-day, but prices fell on receipt of news that another firm had become insolvent.

During the last two months three cotton firms have become insolvent, which constitutes a record in the annal of the Liverpool Cotton Association.

Considerable excitement prevails in the market.

KOLHAPUR RACES.

KOLHAPUR, Nov. 4.

THE KARAMBA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 350; third Rs. 200. A handicap for Arabs maidens at the time of starting.

Mr Taha's OCTOBER, 8-8, Burn 1
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's HERBERT, 7-10, Rankin 2
Mr Taha's KHALILKHAN, 8-2, Obaid 3
Mr Wacha's Mashal, 9-0, Thompson 4

Also ran:—Baby Ben 8-3, Star of Arabia 7-10 and Malik 7-9.

Betting:—Three to one against each Mashal and October, seven to two against each Baby Ben and Khalilkhan, fives Star of Arabia, sixes each Herbert and Malik.

Won by a short head, head, 1 length.

Time:—1 min 44 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 10-4 for win; and Rs. 4-12 and Rs. 9-8 for places.

THE SHAHPURI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,400; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arabs in Class III.

Mr J A Wadia's MOON SPARK, 9-2, T Hill 1*
Howell 1*
Mr Shah's KOKABZAMAN, 7-5, Alford 3
Mr Abdul Fatch Jumard's Anaizan, 7-12, Diab 4

*Dead-heat.

Also ran:—Speculation 8-9, Murmurus 8-2, Sipria 8-2, Padmala 7-12, Prince Rose 7-11 and Amankhan 7-8.

Betting:—Two to one against Jalal, five to two Speculation, fours Moon Spark, fives each Murmurus and Sipiria, sixes each Anaizan, Prince Rose and Amankhan, eights and tens the others.

Won by a dead-heat, 2 lengths, neck.

Time:—1 min 7-4|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 3-4 on Jalal and Rs. 9-8 on Moon Spark for win; and Rs. 8-8 on Kokabzaman for places.

S S AKKASAHEB MAHARAJ'S CUP.—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

A Cup value Rs. 300 presented by Her Highness Sakal Saubhagyawati Akkasaheb Maharaj and Rs. 1,750 from the Fund. Winner a Cup and Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 350; third Rs. 200. A handicap for country-breds.

H H Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's SHIVA PRASAD, 8-3, Bowley 1
Mr Yusuff Haroon's DEVAKA, 8-4, Howell 2

Betting:—Five to four on each Devaka and Shiva Prasad.

Won by 1 length.

Time:—2 mins 20 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 3-12 for win.

THE MAHALAXMI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arabs in Class II, that have not won a race value Rs. 200 or over. All Arabs in Class III.

Mr Shah's HOOJAZ, 8-4, Howell 1
Mr Patwardhan's RAHMAN, 7-3, S Black 2
Mr. Kelso's DAOUD BEG, 8-8, Harding 3
Mr Taha's White Cross, 9-5, Obaid 4

Also ran:—Shahzaman 10-0, Warwick 9-1, Robinhood 8-5, Joyfus 8-4, Hishan 8-3 and Girgoot 8-1.

Betting:—Three to one against Warwick, fours each Shahzaman and Hoojaz, fives each White Cross, Daoud Beg and Joyfus, sixes the others.

Won by 1 length, head, neck.

Time:—1 min 53-3|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 12 for win; and Rs. 4-8, Rs. 4-4 and Rs. 5-12 for places.

THE PANDHALA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

Mr Yussuff Haroon's PUPPET, 8-0, Howell 1
Mr Chotani's WASP, 7-12, Bowley 2
Mr Kelso's HENRIETTA, 9-9, Harding 3
Mr. Furdoonji's Floral Fete, 7-4, Wright 4

Also ran:—Lakeside 9-1, Certainly 8-2, Shiva Kumari 7-7 and Royal Gem 7-6.

Betting:—Two to one against Lakeside, threes Henrietta, fives each Wasp and Floral Fete, sixes and eights the others.

Won by 2 lengths, 1|2 length, 1-1|2 lengths.

Tote paid Rs. 12 for win; and Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5 and Rs. 3-12 for places.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Results Of B. E. Examination.

The following candidates have passed the B. E. Examination held in October last:—

CIVIL BRANCH.

SECOND CLASS:

G. M. Gujarati, M. L. Lilani, K. J. Shah, M. K. Vora, N. D. Lalvani.

PASS.

N. R. Bhagvat, R. T. Ghia, D. C. Mukhopadhyay, D. M. Wagle, F. D. Kewalramani, F. X. Lobo,

MECHANICAL BRANCH.

SECOND CLASS:

D. W. Potdar.

PASS.

L. D. Pitkar.

Hanged Himself In a Latrine.

—:o:—

On Monday morning Sawla Natsava, a Hindu was found hanging in a latrine in Haji Kasam chawl at Parel. The police removed the body to the morgue where an inquest was held. The body was in a decomposed state and no motive was assigned for the suicide. The jury returned a verdict of death by hanging.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1929.

CONDITIONAL SUPPORT.

—:o:—

Opinions on the Viceregal pronouncement continue to flood the Press, but most of them seem to be characterised by loose thinking, loose expression and wild hoping. Vagueness of expression is understandable in the case of the pronouncement itself but not in the people's opinions thereon, unless it is mistaken for diplomacy. Even the Delhi manifesto, cautiously worded as it is, runs the risk of being misunderstood as being more or less an unconditional assurance of support to the proposed Conference. The occasion for misunderstanding is mainly due to the fact that the reservations in the minds of the signatories are not explicitly stated in the form of conditions precedent to their co-operation, but are stated more or less as suggestions or assumptions or cautions. For instance, the signatories only assume "that the Conference is to meet not to discuss when Dominion Status is to be established but to frame a scheme of Dominion Constitution for India." When there is nothing in the Viceregal pronouncement to justify such an assumption, it would have been far better for the signatories to have stated definitely that their offer of co-operation is conditional and that unless Dominion Status is made the very basis of the deliberations of the Conference, they could not support the Conference. As it is, the real attitude of many leaders towards the Government's offer seems to be as uncertain as the offer itself. But reading between the lines of the various statements in the Press, it appears that at one end there are a few leaders who would unconditionally support the proposed Conference, that at the other end there are also a few who seem to be almost irreconcilable and that between the two extremes there is a large majority of Nationalists who, in the words of Mahatma Gandhi, are "dying to give and secure true heart-co-operation in place of co-operation falsely so-called", the test of Government's true co-operation being the fulfilment of the conditions suggested in the Delhi manifesto.

It is encouraging to note that the Maharaja of Bikaner and the Maharaja of Kashmir have, on behalf of the Princes in general, hailed the Viceroy's pronouncement. They have repeated their fullest sympathy for the advent of Dominion Status in British India and their readiness to co-operate with British Indian leaders in settling All-India questions consistently with the rights and privileges of the States. But we do not see any reason why the Maharaja of Bikaner should object to being associated at a Round Table Conference with representatives of the States' people. It sounds rather preposterous in these days of democracy to argue that the States' people "had from time immemorial been regarding their rulers as their natural spokesmen." It is but natural that the Princes should safeguard all their legitimate rights through their own representatives at the proposed Conference. And in this respect they will be duly supported by their own loyal subjects. But the latter have also their own rights to safeguard and they cannot be in fairness be deprived of their elementary right of representation at a Conference where vital questions affecting their interests are to be settled. It is essential that the Conference should be thoroughly representative of all the classes concerned. It is the height of absurdity on the part of some Muslim leaders to have suggested that the Muslim supporters of the Nehru Report should be excluded from the Conference.

While India may be said to have accorded on the whole qualified and conditional support to Government's offer, the attitude of the Tories and Liberals in England towards it appears to be aggressively hostile. The hostility is due perhaps to an exaggerated idea of the implications of the Viceroy's pronouncement. Or perhaps prominent men in England know more of Government's plans than Indians do. The objection to the recognition of Dominion Status as the goal of India is most frivolous. For, as the "Times" itself observes, "the same phrase has been employed so constantly in the last decade in connection with India that no responsible statesman of any party can repudiate it without incurring the charge of bad faith." Probably the opposition is directed mainly against the proposed Conference. But in that case too, as Mr. J. A. Spender points out, "the Viceroy's statement contains nothing about the future method of governing India which has not been said a dozen times by the Viceroy's Government and the Secretaries of State since 1927." The Tories attack it in the fear that it may turn out to be something more than the previous pronouncements. So far as India is concerned, she is prepared to respond to the Viceroy's offer on conditions, the fulfilment of which alone will prove the sincerity of the desire of the Labour Government to secure a settlement of the Indian problem on terms honourable to both the parties. It is a national tragedy that some of the Bombay leaders who, with undue haste and without mature consideration, issued a gushing statement offering unconditional acceptance of the Viceregal offer, have, instead of repairing the blunder by supporting the Delhi manifesto, perpetrated a more egregious blunder by virtually condemning the latter. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Jayakar, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Lalji Naranji could not have rendered a greater disservice to the country than by their amazing failure to realise that, if there is any good in the Viceroy's announcement, it is the result of the united front the country has shown in boycotting the Simon Commission. In revolting against the Delhi manifesto they are destroying that united front and thus, unwittingly, playing into the hands of the enemies of the country's freedom. They accuse men like the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri, Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru and the Maharajah of Mahmudabad, not to speak of Congress leaders, of showing a spirit of huckstering without realising that where vital issues affecting the future of the country are concerned it is better that those entrusted with espousing its cause are guilty of a desire to bargain than that they should prove themselves, by thoughtlessness, to be its betrayers.

JUST PROTEST.

—:o:—

On the last day of its session one of the resolutions passed by the Universities Conference referred to the vital subject of provision of facilities for research work. The Conference suggested to the Government of India to appoint a small committee with representatives of the medical faculties of Indian Universities on it "to report on the most suitable centre for locating the proposed Central Medical Research Institute". Although couched in this academic language the resolution in reality registered a just and very opportune protest against Government's choice of Dehra Dun as the most suitable place for locating the Institute. The discussion on the resolution indicated how weak the official defence of this choice was. All that Mr. Littlehailes, the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, could say in justification of the choice was that Dehra Dun had been decided upon on the recommendation of the Fletcher Committee. Dr. Jivraj Mehta effectively retorted that until September last no money had been spent by Government on equipping Dehra Dun as a research centre and that the selection of a University centre instead of out of the way Dehra Dun would be the most proper course. The fact that only Mr. Littlehailes and another European official voted against the resolution shows how thoroughly unpopular is the selection of Dehra Dun in academic circles. Even now it is not too late for the Government of India to make amends and drop Dehra Dun in favour of a University centre. Dehra Dun may be favoured by members of the I.M.S. as a hill resort, but in the eyes of the Indian tax-payer it has no value as a place for turning it a Research station.

SECOND THOUGHTS.

—:o:—

Second thoughts, says an old adage, are the best. Evidently Lord Burnham and the Tory journals whose protests against the Viceroy's statement were the most resentful and the most blatant believe in the adage. Whatever Lord Burnham, a member of the Statutory Commission, may have first thought about the propriety of the MacDonald Government's embarking upon the adventurous course of making an announcement in regard to their Indian policy, a little consideration made him take the view that nothing sensational was required on his own part as his quota in the registration of Tory protest. He informs the "Sunday Times" that the "situation" does not justify his withdrawing from the Commission and the "Sunday Times" in its pontifical comment upon the "situation" asks Parliament "to choose the lesser of two evils" when it debates on the Indian issue. It warns Parliament that repudiating the Government's action might be "extremely harmful", because "it is not opinion at home that matters most but opinion in India". One can expect, after this, Lord Birkenhead erupting again and informing the "Sunday Times" that it does not know what it is talking about. But then it has become evident recently that a number of politicians in England even of the Tory persuasion do not much care what Lord Birkenhead is talking about.

THE ROBBER CHIEF'S END.

—:o:—

Baccha-i-Saqqa, the tea-vendor who achieved a short period of notoriety as the robber-chief who drove out Amanullah and ruled in Kabul, has met the fate he deserved. He and his associates were led out of the Ark, where King Nadir Khan had been keeping them under surveillance, by an infuriated "lashkar" of Waziris and shot down. The new Afghan King who diplomatically secured from Baccha a knowledge of hidden treasure by treating him with lavish hospitality may have liked to bring the usurper before a properly constituted Court of Justice but there will not be much grief in Afghanistan that this civilized course of dealing out justice was cut short by the quicker method the Waziris adopted.

"DOMINION STATUS."

INTERDEPENDENT PROBLEM OF INDIAN STATES.

(BY POLITICUS.)

II.*

The Viceroy's statement has one feature definitely new, and even unusual in view of the policy so far pursued, in that regard. The proposal to include representatives of the Indian States is a welcome demarche, which, however, the Indian leaders must be seriously warned, contains germs of the gravest possible mischief at the hands of those who may have no sympathy with their ideals of political progress for this country. It is well worth remembering that the Indian States and all that pertained to them have been so far kept scrupulously, definitely, deliberately out of the orbit of British Indian political stars. The Government of India had laid down that policy; the Indian leaders in the National Congress had endorsed it, at least by implication; and the States' Governments seem to approve of it. For my part, I have never been able to see the wisdom of keeping disjointed and divorced those whom Nature had intended to be united. The step, therefore, now contemplated by His Excellency's pronouncement must be welcome on the principle of better late than never.

DIFFERENT ATMOSPHERE.

But, while accepting or welcoming that proceeding, one must not overlook the fact that the political atmosphere in the Indian States is by no means on a par with that in British India. The ideals that inspire the Princes and their present advisers are incompatible with the simultaneous prevalence of free democratic institutions in the territories surrounding them. We may be thankful to the Indian Princes, like the Maharaja of Bikaner, if you like, who have been pleased to show their "sympathy" with British Indian aspirations for Swaraj. They are sympathetic towards us in that which they have neither the right to grant nor the power to prevent. But the acid test of their own sincerity in the matter will be provided, when they so far concur in the spirit of this movement now culminating in specific steps for the attainment of Dominion Status in British India, when they consent to adopt similar or sympathetic forms of Government in their own territories.

ACID TEST.

There are two forms of this acid test of the loyalty of the Princes and of their patriotism. We all realise,—or at least those of us who have given any thought to such matters do—that the Princes have suffered more at the hands of the present rulers of the country, in pocket as well as in prestige, to be dissatisfied with that regime, and to desire a change in which temperamentally and constitutionally the new powers for India will be disposed to show them a consideration, that the present personnel of the British Government renders it fundamentally impossible to afford. But though the Princes, on this reasoning, may be fed up with the present form of government, wherein they meet with no evenhanded justice in all their disputes with the Central Authority, they may, nevertheless, be incapable of appreciating the real march of time, not only in British India, but also in their own States. For British India, therefore, the test of their professions of sincerity will lie in seconding every effort of the Indian leaders at the Round Table Conference to achieve the fullest and completest Dominion Status. That would not preclude them from arriving at such arrangements for their own points in dispute with the Central Government of India, which at present are invariably decided against them 'exparte.' They have, therefore, nothing material to lose in their whole-hearted support of the Indian demand,—unless they object in principle to the growth of free democratic institutions on the Indian soil, as being incompatible with the principle they embody. I can trust, however, sufficiently to the sagacity of men like His Highness of Bikaner or of Kashmir to believe that they will realise this implicit advantage to their own claims and demands, contained in the establishment of Dominion Status in India, sufficiently to induce the other members of their Order to stand by their Indian brothers at this crucial moment in the Round Table Conference.

STATES' SUBJECTS' PLIGHT.

But the other side of the acid test leaves it very doubtful if the equally whole-hearted support of the Princes will be available to Indian leaders at the Conference, I mean the plight of the States' peoples. The latter cannot be bartered away as pawns in the game on the political chessboard. The Butler Committee definitely declined to consider their representation as being outside the scope of their Enquiry. And the Princes cannot pretend,—not the best of them,—that there is absolutely nothing in their government which needs improvement. The Indian leaders likely to meet the Princes at the Round Table Conference must, therefore, make it quite clear to the Princes, on the one hand, that they, the Princes, have nothing to apprehend from the Swaraj India as regards justice to any other reasonable claims in matters material or moral; and, on the other, that they, the British Indian people, will be no party to the permanent enslavement of the people in the States' territories.

SUPREME JUDICIAL TRIBUNAL.

This is doubly needed for the success of the Conference itself. India cannot wish to build up a form of government which would have any element of inherent injustice in it, such as has been the case with regard to the claims of the Indian States. The leaders therefore, of the Indian people at the Conference could have,—and should make,—no objection to setting up a supreme judicial tribunal, to whom not only all questions of constitution interpreting may be assigned, but also all matters, inter-provincial or inter-State, be handed over for final adjudication. Provision may even be incorporated in the Constitution itself for the arbitration on such matters as may not lend themselves to definite adjudication. On these assurances, the Indian Princes could have no cause to feel aggrieved or apprehensive about the future relations between themselves and the supreme Government of India on a Dominion basis. But, on their side, they must equally be pledged to progressive abandonment of the absolutist form of government in their own territories, and for such readjustment of State individuality as may be necessitated in the common interests, and decided upon by the common consent, of the people of India as a whole. I would have no objection to the admission of the Indian States as equal members of an Indian Federation. I would make no difficulty as regards putting them on the same basis of local autonomy which will have to be given to the several provinces of British India. But I must stipulate, as an absolute condition precedent to such a consummation, that the form of government within the State territory should be conformable with and sympathetic to similar institutions in British India. For without that there can be no hope of an equal or real partnership.

CLARIFY THE ISSUE.

Both the Princes and the Leaders of India will, accordingly, be well advised to seize this opportunity to clear up, inter se, their own position. They must definitise their own intentions before going to a Round Table Conference. Lord Irwin's statement is very guarded in this respect. His Excellency does not anticipate any immediate evolution of a form of constitution for India, which would forthwith assimilate the Indian States as integral and equal parts of the country. But that is only a warning; not an injunction to stop thinking of taking steps, if we can, for the happy eventual consummation of a perfect unity in this country, under the form of a Federation. The "Chronicle" suggestion, therefore, for an immediate assembly of the All-Parties Convention is well-timed, and deserves to be forthwith adopted to make every endeavour in our power for the success of the proposed Conference. The suggestion is the more needed, as the Conference itself may be made a stalemate, and so to defeat all hopes that may now be roused. For we must not conceal from ourselves the possibility that the British statesmen are masters of that particular type of diplomacy, which served to humbug President Wilson at the historic Versailles Conference. We Indians are yet inexperienced in the wondrous ways of diplomacy; and so there is no harm realising that where Wilson was cheated of all the substance that his heart held dear and sacred, we may be far more easily gulled by shadows and words,—mere words. The position and demands of the States may afford a most likely excuse for such a twist to the Conference. The sacredness of the Treaties with the Indian States, which the present rulers may have infringed upon a hundred times in spirit if not in letter, may quite plausibly be made a pretext to frustrate all our legitimate hopes and ambitions.

IN THE COMMON INTEREST.

It is, therefore, in the common interest of the Indian people, the Indian States, and every honest well-wisher of India to desire that

(Continued on page 11.)

*The first article appeared on 4th instant.

Notes of the Day

First Fruits.

The first fruits of the growing popularity of the MacDonald Government with the masses in Britain are clearly seen in the stupendous success Labour has achieved in the municipal elections. While the Labour gains have been 102, its losses have been only 12. The disfavour with which the Tory candidates were regarded is indicated in the enormous losses the Tory Party has suffered, having lost 66 seats while it gained only 11. Even in London, where a good many of its municipal districts, were looked upon as 'faithful supporters of the Tories in municipal politics, Labour has won marked success. In the Walthawstow division, for example, Labour captured 30 out of 36 seats on the new Borough Council. How far the success of Labour candidates can be instrumental in the "socialization" of municipal amenities depends, however, on the grants the Government can afford to make to civic bodies.

Temporary Triumph.

The whirlwind propaganda carried on by the German Nationalists to influence the masses in favour of demanding a referendum on the Bill "against enslavement of the German people" has had a temporary triumph. The success is not complete because, although more than four million voters signified their assent to the Bill being immediately brought up in the Reichstag, it is extremely unlikely that that body will pass it. Its members are not so completely devoid of political intelligence as to agree to a measure which repudiates all post-war treaties and agreements and seeks to subject any German Minister signing an agreement imposing burdens on his country to trial for high treason. However "patriotic" such a measure may be in the eyes of the extreme Nationalist group, it is sure to be turned down also by the electorate if a referendum is demanded upon it after its rejection by the Reichstag. Over twenty million voters must favour the Bill before it can pass in spite of the Reichstag's rejection.

The Liberal's Error.

The next session of the National Liberal Federation is announced to be held at Madras on December 29. We much regret that the time and place chosen, not without deliberation, precludes even an attempt on the part of Liberals to be in close contact with Congressmen at a time when momentous decisions are destined to be arrived at during the Congress Session. Truth to tell, the Liberals ought not to have seceded from the Congress. Having seceded and persisted in remaining aloof, they could at least have held their present session at Lahore during the Congress week or so timed their session elsewhere as to make it possible for their prominent leaders to be in touch with the Congress leaders at Lahore. If complete unity of action between Congressmen and Liberals is at present unattainable, at least an approximation to unity on vital constitutional issues is both possible and desirable. Is it too late for the Liberals to rectify their error?

Famine Relief Through Charkha.

The charkha as a means of combating famine has often been used in past years even by Government and has grown in popularity since the advent of the khaddar movement. We have now before us an interesting report of a fairly successful experiment in administering famine relief carried on during the last two months by the Durgawati Ashram of Jubbulpore in a few famine-stricken areas in the District. We find from the report that with an investment of about Rs. 3400, which is not a dead loss but recoverable by the sale of Khaddar produced, no less than 335 men and women spinners are being maintained, the indirect help given to carders and weavers from out of this investment being in addition to this. The average daily wage of each spinner has been so far in proportion to the work turned out, one anna and four and a half pies. The wage is indeed very low, partly because many spinners do only spare time work. But the significance of the experiment is that even that low wage is sought by many, starvation being to them the only other alternative. The Ashram deserves to be helped by philanthropists in general and Khaddar lovers in particular. The Hon. Seth Govind Das has offered to answer any query regarding the Ashram.

The Inevitable.

"Sir, your daughter has promised to become my wife".

"Well, don't come to me for sympathy; you might have known something would happen to you, hanging round here five nights a week".

HOW MAGIANISM WAS PROPAGATED.

SPIRIT OF LATER AVESTA.

(By G. K. N.)

I have just been reading the life of Hallaj Mansur, perhaps the greatest mystic in Islam. What a grand soul this,—the grandson of a Zoroastrian! Why was he lost to our fold? Look into the list of Islamic pioneers among historians, geographers, among astronomers, travellers, among lexicographers, the representatives of the most useful sciences, the most beautiful arts. Examine where you will in the early world of Islam, you find a large percentage of the finest intellects trace their ancestory to Zoroastrian progenitors.

THE PERSIAN HERITAGE.

Scrutinise even the Christianity of the Middle East. What a large amount of the intellectual product is traceable to Persia! Why did the Persian Christian die in torture for his faith? The Christian martyrs' history records some three hundred lives of born Zoroastrians who accepted the Evangel. As against the three hundred, are there three authentic lives of martyrs to the faith of Zoroaster? If not, why not? Dr. Dhalla gives the key to the enigma. It was the spirit of the Later Avesta, the draconian code of the Vendidad and Yeshts which inspire fear, awe, terror, never love or devotion

Why were these priceless souls lost to the religion of Zoroaster? Was it the army of the wretched thirty housand ill-armed, miserable rabble the "lizard eaters" of Ferdausi, who invaded Persia under Saad abi Wakas? Did it in the twinkling of an eye overturn a mighty sovereignty with millions of brave soldiers, that had lasted four hundred years, and defied the hosts of Rome? Tell it to the Marines, Mr. Madan. Was it not this persecuting spirit of the Later Avesta of the Magians that ruined Persia? It was this intolerance to which this appalling loss in soul and spirit, mind and matter was due. You demanded, while your elders luxuriated in all the joys of life,—you demanded, and exacted, from the poor commoner, prayer before eating, prayer before drinking, prayer before sleeping, prayer before answering calls of nature, prayer to prevent "sport of Satan," prayer on beholding water, prayer on beholding trees, prayer for driving away the devil, prayer before every human act imaginable. Was this religion, was this commandment of a good God or were the Magians executing the behests of powers of darkness? And you Magians carried it all out, scourge in hand., The Persian priest knew the most refined of tortures for the recalcitrant and the heretic. He had only one equal in the whole antiquity. To this day we cannot read the descriptions of the tortures to which apostates were condemned without horror. And Bacha Saqau has not surpassed them. This I say is the spirit of the Later Avesta.

HARROWING TALE OF SINS.

To this day your *Arda Verafi* is expected to incite to virtue or hold back the faithful from vice, by pictures of bliss or torments in the next world.

To this day the callow child, male or female, preparing for initiation, far from the teens, is made to confess, a horrifying string of sins, a catalogue of crimes before which the harrowed child-soul would reel, did it but grasp their import. This is in keeping with the spirit of the Later Avesta. You equate it with the lofty sublime, the transcendant word of Zoroaster!

The child is "purified" by a drink of bull's urine, that spiritual inoculation, and confesses to sins of concupiscence and false witness, false judgment, false belief, idol worship, running without Kusti, running naked, running with one shoe, the transgressions of mid-day prayer, theft, robbery, witch-craft, worship with sorcerers, unchastity, unchastity with boys, "unchastity with myself," the sins which are enumerated and sins that are not enumerated, "those I am aware of or not aware of." "If I have taken on myself the repentance of sins for anyone and have not performed it and if misfortune has consequently come upon his soul or on his descendants, I repent of the sin."

FUTILE PERSECUTION.

When King Sapor inaugurated the persecutions of Christians for forty years egged on by the Mobeds, the very firmness of the neophystes won for Christiantly the nearest from among the entourage of the Shahnshah himself. Sapor was prepared to relent. Let the would-be martyr but consent to adore the sun but once only to placate, not himself, but the Arch Magian. But alas, the love of Christ proved stronger than even the terrors of an imperial priesthood and the sequel is branded in blood in the page of Persia's eclesiastical annals. I have repeatedly invited the serious attention of my co-religionists to the fact that Magianism was propagated and upheld not by persuation or preaching but by the flaming sword, the embodiment of the spirit of Later Avesta. So far besides the recognised authorities, only one cultured Parsi has had the superb moral courage to admit as much and his name is Jamasp Dastur.

AIR MAIL SERVICE IN AUSTRALIA AND INDIA.

—:o:—

It is perhaps not widely known that an Air Mail service in Australia from Perth to Adelaide was introduced in the summer in this year. This service can be utilised by the public in India for the despatch of Air Mail correspondence via Dhanushkodi and Colombo and for transmission onward by Air from Perth, Western Australia.

The use of this Air route accelerates the delivery of articles by 3 to 4 days at important cities, viz., Adelaide, Sydney, Hobart, and Melbourne. The Air fee is 3 annas per half ounce. Prepayment is compulsory.

SEARCH IN "YOUNG LIBERATOR'S" OFFICE.

—:o:—

Demand Return Of Subscribers' List And Typewriter.

On the advice of Mr. H. P. Vasawada, Advocate, Bombay, High Court, Mr. H. D. Rajah, Editor, "Young Liberator", has served a notice under Section 80, C. P. C., on Mr. Horton, the Prosecuting Officer of the Meerut "Conspiracy" case, demanding the return of the list of the "Young Liberator's" subscribers and the typewriter which were taken away during the searches of the paper's office in Bombay in connection with the said case. In the notice it is stated that Mr. Horton promised to return them when applied to last May, but he has not returned so far. In the event of non-compliance of this notice within two months, it is stated in the notice that a suit will be filed for damages to the extent of Rs. 2,500.

THE FOLLIES OF 1930.

—:o:—

Bright Programme At Opera House.

The Follies of 1930 presented a second change of programme on Monday night before a small but appreciative audience. Santa and Barbara, who are discribed as a Spanish Operatic Duo rendered a few tuneful numbers, and they were well supported by Dill Ambo, the Comedian. Mandir Selkirk and Terry Glynn supplied the Jazz stuff, which created a great appeal. The Company will stage another change on Wednesday, when several new numbers are promised.

WHITLEY COMMISSION.

—:o:—

Mr. Husseinbhoy Appointed Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji, M. L. C., has received a letter from the Secretary to the Royal Commission on Labour stating that the Chairman of the Royal Commission on Labour invites him to join the Commission as an Assistant Commissioner for the purpose of assisting the inquiry in the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Lalji has replied accepting the offer. Mr. Lalji welcomes suggestions from the public. The Commission will be at Ahmedabad from November 14 to 18, and at Bombay from November 20 to December 3.

N. S. D. Industrial Home For The Blind.

—:o:—

The following is the list of donations from 1st January to 30th September 1929, of the N. S. D. Industrial Home for the Blind, Bombay:—

His Highness Shri Krishna Kumarsingji from his private Expense Rs. 200, One Parsee gentleman sent by registered post from Poona Rs. 200, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay Rs. 100, Mr. J. M. Billimoria Rs. 100, Mr. Taherally Surafally Lookmanji Rs. 75, Mr. Nesewanji Hosangsha Rs. 51, The Elphinstone High School Rs. 51, Mr. H. N. Khambatta Rs. 50, His Excellency the Viceroy of India Rs. 50, Messrs. Nappoo Nensee and Co. Rs. 50, D. C. P. Rs. 50, Mr. T. C. Mehta, Rs. 45, Mr. H. K. Koregaokar, Rs. 60|8, Mrs. Meherbai R. Mehta Rs. 32, Messrs. E. P. Pestonji and Co. Rs. 31, Mrs. Ratanbai Cawasna Dastur Rs. 30, H. S. A. Rs. 25, Mr. R. P. Mehta Rs. 25, Mr. D. D. Nanavaty Rs. 25, Mr. Maneckji Pestonji Bharucha Rs. 25, Mr. N. J. Koheyar Rs. 35, Seth Meghji Jiwandas Rs. 23|12, Mr. N. T. Jangalwalla Rs. 20, Mr. N. B. Sakhatwalla Rs. 15, Mr. D. C. Dewer Rs. 15, Mr. P. L. Thakur Rs. 15, Mr. R. P. Bharucha Rs. 15, Mr. E. R. Noble Rs. 15, Mr. N. H. Patel Rs. 12, Mr. D. Byramji Rs. 15, Bombay Club Staff Rs. 12, Mr. Hormusji Sorabji Mistry Rs. 10, Mr. P. Dewar Rs. 10, Roshan Banu Vachha Rs. 10, Mrs. Pirojbai Lilamwalla Rs. 10, J. P. Contractor Rs. 10, Mr. R. D. Mahalaxmiwalla Rs. 10, Dr. Nariman J. Dodhi Rs. 10, Bai Dinbai Vaidya Rs. 7, Mr. N. V. Bagai Rs. 6, One Parsi Lady Rs. 5, One Parsi Gentleman Rs. 5, Mrs. Hirabai Gilder Rs. 5, Mr. P. B. Bharucha Rs. 5, Mr. H. Shroff Rs. 5, Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala (Box) Rs. 3|8, Dr. P. V. Kale Rs. 3, Mr. Khursedji Cawasji Fozdar Rs. 3, Messrs. Padval and Co. Rs. 2|7|6, Mr. H. Golwalla Rs. 2, Mr. C. D. Pocha Rs. 4. C. B. C. Rs. 2|2, Grand Total Rs. 1,596|5|6.

HON. MR. H. D. DESAI ON TOUR.

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai, Minister of Local Self-Government will proceed on tour on November 15, returning to Bombay on November 29. He will visit Ahmednagar (November 17), Jalgaon (November 20 and 21), Dhulia (November 24) and Nasik (November 27 and 28).

DOWN WITH UNTOUCHABILITY.

—:o:—

Rs. 5,000 For Antiyajas' Uplift Work.

VARTEJ, Nov. 2.

The deputation of the Antiyaja Samitti, which has gone to East Africa for the collection of funds for the Antiyaja work in Kathiawad, cables from Mombassa to the Secretary of the Kathiawad Antiyaja Samitti:—

"Nanjibhai Kalidas donated Kathiawad Antiyaj Samitti Rs. 5,000 for the Gandhiji Shhaya Autiyaja Ashram Buildings, Porbundar."

This news as it was received on the Hindu New Year's day was considered very auspicious.—Free Press.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Inclusion Of Public Leaders In Indian States Urged.

POONA, Nov. 4.

Mr. Raghavendra Sharma, Secretary of the Hyderabad State People's Conference has telegraphed "Conference offers its grateful thanks to His Majesty's Government for having decided to consider together questions of constitutional advance of British India and the relationship of Indian States with British India. Means selected for such consideration in its final stages is such as appeals to the Conference, namely, a Round Table Conference of all parties and interests. It is to be earnestly hoped that Princes alone will not be selected to represent Indian States but leaders of public opinion in Indian States should also be called into consultation."—A. P.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

Threatened Deadlock Averted.

BOMBAY, Nov. 4.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale, Assistant Secretary to the All-India Trade Union Congress, has sent the following to the Press:—

"The voting by circular on the dates to be fixed for the Nagpur session of the All-India Trade Union Congress shows that a majority of the members of the Executive Council are in favour of the session being held on December 7 to 10. But the Reception Committee informed the Congress Secretariat that if these dates were fixed, they would withdraw their invitation and in that case there would have been a deadlock which would have been most undesirable under the existing circumstances. To avoid this situation, the Chairman, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and the General Secretary, Mr. N. M. Joshi, have agreed to accept the dates of the Reception Committee, viz., November 28, 29, 30 and December 1, and a circular has been issued to the Executive Council requesting them to accept the dates of the Reception Committee and it is hoped they will do so. It may now be taken as certain that the All-India Trade Union Congress will meet at Nagpur on November 28, 29, 30 and December 1 with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as President."—Free Press.

SIR K. V. REDDI ILL AGAIN.

—:o:—

Denies Rumour Of Taking Leave To Visit India.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Maritzburg—Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi is again confined to bed with an attack of influenza. Yesterday he had a high temperature, but to-day his condition is about normal.

Interviewed, Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi denied rumour current in India that he contemplated taking leave for visiting India. He added: "I shall remain here until the end of my term of office unless I am officially wanted in India."—Reuter.

Deccan Sabha Welcomes Viceregal Pronouncement.

—:o:—

POONA, Nov. 4.

At its meeting held last evening with Mr. Kamat as Chairman, the Council of the Deccan Sabha passed a resolution welcoming the Viceregal announcement as unambiguously pledging His Majesty's Government to acceptance of Dominion Status as the goal of constitutional development in India, and expressing satisfaction at the decision to call a Round Table Conference. The hope was expressed that representatives selected would be such as commanded public confidence.—A. P.

The second anniversary of H. E. H. the N. G. S. Railway Employees' Union will be held at Secunderabad on the 9th instant. Invitations to all prominent public men in and outside the State have been issued. A Reception Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. M. Fathullakhan has been formed.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE FREE INSURANCE.

In conjunction with the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.,

FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ONLY

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Bombay, will pay to the *bona fide* holder, or legal personal representative of such holder, of this coupon:

Rs. 15,000 (FIFTEEN THOUSAND) if the holder shall be fatally injured by an accident to any railway train in which the holder is travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

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Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.
(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(e) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.
(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Signature of Holder.....

Available from 6 a. m. Nov. 5th to 6 a. m. Nov. 6th 1929.

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Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs. 1.000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes

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(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(d) This assurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enemy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

A subscriber is also entitled to all Railway Accident benefits as mentioned in the Coupon above.

Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a. m. every Sunday to 6 a. m. every Monday.

What the People Say

"WANTED—ANTI-PRIEST CRAFT ASSOCIATION."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—If there is anything that has gratified a level headed Orthodox Zoroastrian during the span of his life, it is the publication of the two letters in your issue of the 29th October over the signatures of Messrs. G. K. Nariman and Goolam Hoosain, P. Merchant, under the heading "Wanted Anti-priest Craft Association"—Both these letters are sensible, well reasoned and full of logic, and I fully endorse Mr. Nariman' views suggesting the formation of an Anti-priest Craft Association—My observations and remarks, superficial as they would appear to be at present, will only apply to my own faith and creed, and though a devout Zoroastrian myself, I must unreservedly give expressions to my views in order to point out the necessity which really exists for the formation of an Association. The eradication and total extinction of the evils at present attendant on some of the Parsee religious customs and usages, not ordained by the teachings of the sage Zoroaster, but introduced, later on, by the priesthood class for its gain, claim some attention at this juncture. They have taken such a firm and deep root that the superfluities and shams of the ceremonies which have sullied the purity and sublimity of the religion, and destroyed its fragrance, need being wiped out with a vigorous hand. It will, of course, be an uphill work, but every endeavour should be made to introduce the necessary reforms, as would give a healthy tone to the ancient religion of the Parsees. What those reforms should be must be best left to be judged and determined by the Avesta scholars and those who are able to efficiently tackle the question. Unfortunately for the religion, a belief is engendered in the too credulous and confiding section of the Parsee community by the priesthood class that salvation is too far a goal to be reached without the priests muttering some ununderstood rigmarole, not suited to the occasion; and that the recitation of such a rigmarole by the priests alone, would be imperative in order to ensure its efficacy. Can anything be more preposterous than the idiotic belief that the mutterings of these white-robed men, can render the passage of a dead Zoroastrian across the Chinvad Pool, smooth, safe, unmolested and undefiled by Ahereman? Can anything be more stagnating than the belief that their mutterings only, can furnish a passport for the dead to appear before his Creator? Can the chantings of these priests, help in expiating the deads' sins? Will all these ministrations free him from the penalty he must pay for the moral turpitude of which he may have been guilty, or the drunken debauch and a veritable rake he may have proved himself to be? Why a mediator should be required between the Almighty God and His creatures on this earth? In fifty cases out of hundred, the mediator himself may be, of a dissolute character, and may have abandoned himself to all the filths and vices in creation. Can his mediations, then, be of any avail to the dead? The world is progressive, and it is a pity that our too confiding and easy going people have not yet intellectually progressed or awakened, to be able to see and feel, the mockeries of these chantings and mutterings, unintelligible to the priests themselves. After all, what is the result of this reckless waste of one's hard earned money? Time has now arrived when this cruel waste of money should cease, and the sham ceremonies rendered extinct. A reform in this direction alone would tend to preserve the pristine purity and sublimity of the Parsee religion and stop the degeneration of the race. I hail with joy the advent of the Association proposed by Mr. Nariman and feel certain that all right thinking and sober-minded Zoroastrians will enthusiastically swell its ranks. Mr. Editor, I have not yet finished, and will ask you again to kindly give me a corner in your esteemed journal; as, in my next I propose dealing with the question whether the Mooktad ceremony, ruinous in itself, is a tenet prescribed and preached by the sage Zoroaster to be scrupulously followed by his congregation; or, it is a ceremony invented and designed, in the name of the religion, to be a source of income to the Priesthood class. How would one wish that the Avesta scholars, like the Dhalas, the Modys, the Sanjanas, the Jamaspasas, the Khandalawalas, the Pavris, and host of others, whose names I do not know, would put their heads together and do a service to the community and raise the religion to that standard and state of purity in which that great sage and Reformer had left it, never imagining that the rich casket of his deep philosophy, pure and sublime doctrines, and wise writings that he was leaving to posterity would be so fearfully mangled and rendered spurious by the spiritual heads that followed him.—Yours, etc.,

A PARSEE.

II.

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To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with pleasure Mr. G. K. Nariman's letter, proposing to form an Anti-Priest League.

I shall be too pleased to be a member of the same and on hearing from the gentleman, I shall gladly forward my entrance fee and subscription to the same, if there be any. Thanking you.—Yours, etc.

J. M. COOPER.

"RATIONALISM IN INDIA"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of Tuesday, the 29th of October, you have written a momentous article on the subject of 'Rationalism in India. It was badly wanted at this crisis, when you have been publishing letter after letter against the priest-craft of the Parsis. As you have been accommodating letters from some non-Parsi correspondents too, with a view to help the general reader see what is the trend of thought on this subject in non-Parsi communities, I feel I should write a few lines on Rationalism to show how 'Rationalism' was first introduced into this country-through this Predency especially-nearly twenty years ago.

Mr. Joseph McCabe delivered some Rationalist Lectures in Bombay in the month of October, 1910, as a leading member of the Rationalist Press Association of London. To make suitable arrangements for the lectures, a Committee was appointed with (now) Sir Dinshaw Wacha in the chair, after a preliminary meeting was held in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, in the month of August preceding. At that preliminary meeting, Dr. D'Avoine said thus, among many other useful things:—

"I am sure that till recently honest and sincere people in Europe, even in Liberal England, could not express the honest convictions and doubts on current religious beliefs. The clergy were powerful enough to make it extremely unpleasant for the bold thinker, who dared to criticise their views. If there were found a few who were unmindful of the social obloquy, the clergy could always appeal to the powerful arms of secular laws to suppress an opponent. However, in England, at that time, there were a few men who bravely battled against the reactionary forces and strove to give the world the benefits of their thoughts on subjects that were generally ignored or tabooed by society and the so-called learned bodies of that time. Mr. McCabe will be especially interested with India. Most advanced thinkers have always felt a great admiration for the ancient religions of Asia, especially Zoroastrianism, Buddhism, and Hinduism. We all know that Asia is the cradle of human wisdom and experience, and that long before Europe knew anything of civilization, the philosophy and ethics of Zoroaster, Bactrician Sage, and the tenets of Bhuddism and Hinduism, were the great beacon-lights that were enlightening the world. It will be the first time that a Rationalist lecturer comes to this country, and I hope, ladies and gentlemen, that Bombay will not be behind Lahore, Calcutta and Madras, where the Rationalists, and sympathisers with progressive movements, have generously contributed to the fund. I appeal to you and hope you will help the movement for the sake of progress, enlightenment and culture. The objects of the Rationalist Press Association are to stimulate freedom of thought and enquiry in reference to religious beliefs and practices, to encourage popular interest in the physical sciences and the various branches of criticism and philosophy, and to arouse the attention of the West to these forgotten facts, and to remind it of its great indebtedness to the East."

Mr. Charles Hooper, Honorary Secretary of the Association, then wrote of Rationalism that—

"It is bound to attack the arrogant assumptions of supernaturalism.

It affords a mental discipline, challenging self-dogmatism which may be hetorodoxy as well as orthodoxly biassed.

It is a belief in reason and asserts the supremacy of reason.

It prescribes reflection as a duty in cases where bigotry would proscribe it as a sin. It enquires before it accepts. It tests the truth where possible. It refuses to pretend to know that which there is no human means of ascertaining.

It is an ideal of philosophic thinkers-an ideal which the scientific specialist adopts and frequently realises within his chosen sphere of investigation. Whether or no he seeks to apply it with philosophic consistency to all provinces of thought is another question altogether.

Hoping this ancient literature will throw some valuable light on your modern article under reference, I conclude.—Yours, etc.,

RATIONALIST.

UNTOUCHABILITY MUST GO.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The public of Bombay deserve to be warmly congratulated on the moving appeal issued by some of its prominent citizens to do away with untouchability. Untouchability is a creature of both convention and superstition and in these times of reasoning and fairness must find no place in the Hindu mind. It can be supported on no ground and no justification exists for attempting to keep the untouchables from their due, which has by the way been overdue. There is many a Brahmin and many other Hindus in India, the actions of whom place them far lower down than the so-called untouchables and it is sheer hypocrisy and arrogance to take for granted that these creatures of God are in any way inferior to other men. Let us strive and hope that with the spirit that is abroad, this curse of India will be stamped out in the shortest possible time.—Yours, etc.,

RAVI RAI BAXI.

Junagad, Oct. 30.

DEDICATION OF GIRLS TO TEMPLES.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Naik Maratha Mandal of Dadar had informed the public some time back that Mr. Jayakar was going to introduce a Bill in the Legislative Assembly to prohibit dedication of girls to gods in temples. It is over six months, but nothing has yet been heard of it. The custom of Devadasis in the southern parts of India is a grave evil which must be stopped as early as possible. Mr. Jayakar seems to be very busy with the settlement of Parvati Satyagraha of late. May I enquire through your columns whether he would find time to frame the Bill and publish it for the sympathy of the public before the next session of the Assembly? It is understood the Naik Maratha Mandal has supplied him with the requisite information.—Yours, etc.,

DATTARAM.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

M. HASRAT MOHANI'S CONFESSION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Maulana Hasrat Mohani is a brave fighter for India's freedom. He was imprisoned several times for loving his country ardently and passionately. It was, therefore, a matter of deep regret to find this fearless champion of freedom in the company of "Jo-Hukumis" and Communalists. But now there will be a country-wide rejoicing to learn that wisdom has dawn on the Maulana and that he has courageously confessed of being in the wrong company. He says that communal feelings must not be allowed to rule over the national interests. These are brave words of a brave man and let us hope the Maulana's example will serve as an eye-opener to the erring Maulanas and misguided Mahasabhaites.

I hope this patriotic resolution of Maulana Hasrat Mohani would go a long way in outweeding communalism from this country. Let those who are clamouring for special representation follow in the footsteps of the Maulana and thus save the country from the hydra-headed monster of communalism which threatens to destroy the whole structure of Indian nationalism.

I am sorry to note that there are also some Communalists in the Parsi community and a Parsi gentleman who claims from the house-tops to be the "oldest Congressman", has come forward to demand special representation for the Parsis! If he wanted special representation for the Parsis why did he not co-operate with the Simon Commission? But the voice of a few disgruntled Communalists is not the voice of the Parsi community and I am glad to note that the Parsi community as a whole is against communalism.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

"TEACHINGS OF ZOROASTER."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Considerable lengthy and often acrimonious correspondence has passed since long in your esteemed columns on the subject of "Teachings of Zoroaster". In this hopeless controversy much bitterness has been evinced. Let me, therefore, please creep in the breach and silence the disputants by quoting these weighty lines for the edification of the parties and request them, beseech them to cease such fruitless wrangle which leads the readers nowhere.

Professor Mills in his paper, "The Initiative of the Avesta" (J. R. A. S., 1899, pp. 271-94), writes:

"Let the Zendist study the Gathas well, and then let him turn to the Yashts and Vendidad: he will go from the land of reality to the land of fable. He leaves in one a toiling prophet to meet in the other a phantastic demi-god. The Gathas or hymns of Zoroaster are by far the most precious relic which we possess of Oriental religion: the only sacred literature which in dignity, profoundness, in purity of thought and absolute freedom from unworthy conceptions of the divine, could ever for a moment be compared with the Hebrew scriptures." (The Theory of Soul and Initiative of Avesta (J. R. A. S., 1899, p. 429).—Yours, etc.,

J. E. S.

TEMPLES AND TOUCHABLES.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The decision of the trustees of the Parwati temple disallowing the entry of the untouchables into the inner approaches of the temple even for "darshana," is being deplored by all progressive Hindus. The trustees are as a matter of fact, expected to represent the genuine opinion of the right thinking Hindus; and hence it is high time now, for the responsible heads of the Hindu community to set its house in order. Times are changing apace and it is one of the solemn duties of all the Hindu leaders to remove the inequities under which a section of the community is groaning.

The Indian National Congress has been clamouring for the removal of untouchability. Social Conferences have times without number and year after year in their sessions passed resolutions requesting the Hindu public to foster the spirit of equality and brotherhood among them by removing untouchability and other prejudices. The Congress resolution and the endeavours of the social workers and the educationists have not been without avail. The spirit of social equality is fast gaining ground, no doubt, despite the crude conservatism of the Sanatanists. But it is a fact that the task of establishing social equality amongst Hindus is frought with many difficulties. And these difficulties have to be faced boldly and squarely.

The stability of the Hindu religion, the political and social progress of the Hindus are all in danger if the spirit of social equality is not fostered through all possible channels on right lines. To chalk out a safe and sound plan of action and to guide the perplexed public, all the Hindu leaders must unequivocally speak out their mind witnout fighting shy in any way heedless of the freaks and frowns of the unthinking public.

Most of the Hindu public temples have Gurawas who are entrusted with the work of worshipping the deity of the temple. These Gurawas are not necessarily Brahmins. Thus the sanctity of the deity can be ensured by adhering to the old system of appointing Gurawas in all temples with the sole right of worshipping the deity. But for all other purposes, the temple must be left open to the public without any distinction. In this way all Hindus will be placed on equal footing and will have equal treatment. Similarly on public-wells in towns and villages the so-called untouchables should have equal treatment.

Without fostering the spirit of brotherhood and social equality amongst Hindu communities, the important task of making India—a nation is impossible of a attainment. To march towards the goal fellow-feeling is a requisite factor. The public places like the Parvati Temple of Poona must be kept open for darshana to all Hindus alike; and it is fervently hoped that all Hindu leaders rise equal to the supreme necessity and the occasion of establishing social equality for their unlettered brethren.—Yours, etc.,

D. W. JOSHI.

Poona, Nov. 1.

BOMBAY LEADERS REVOLT AGAINST DELHI DECISION

(Continued from page 1.)

Excellency Lord Irwin's sincere regard for the welfare of the whole of India, both British and Indian. I am glad that prominent Indian rulers approve of the granting of Dominion Status to British India. I myself am an Indian State subject, and hape remainded one till now. My economic interests are also sufficient to give me a stake in more than one Indian State. As such, I appeal to the rulers of Indian States to obtain the willing support and co-operation of their subjects on this occasion. I would also respectfully urge the rulers of Indian States not to lay too much stress on their relations with the Paramount Power, but rather to try to adjust themselves to the changing conditions in British India.—A. P.

MR. SEN GUPTA'S STATEMENT.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

In reply to a request from the "Daily Express", London, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta, has sent the following to that paper:—

"Nationalist India still hesitates lest the Viceregal announcement conceals trap, for the history of British Rule in India is a history of broken pledges. We have asked in the statement issued from Delhi for a proof of the real desire for a permanent and satisfactory settlement of the political relationship between India and England. If the Viceregal offer is sincere, that proof should be forthcoming before it is too late."—A. P.

WHY HE SIGNED DELHI MANIFESTO.

—:o:—

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya Explains.

DELHI, Nov. 4.

Explaining his position as an advocate of complete independence and at the same time supporting the statement issued by Mahatma Gandhi and other Nationalist leaders after their deliberations at the Delhi Conference, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"The Congress decision is yet to come. But the verdict of the joint sittings of the leading Congressmen, Liberals, Nationalists and Home Rulers, I have no doubt will be accepted by the Congress Working Committee at Allahabad. By that time it is hoped the issue raised by the joint manifesto will become even more clarified than now. It is unjust to the Government to say the Conference they intend summoning, will be brought into existence after the Simon Commission Report has been considered by the British Cabinet. What is intefpreted is, it should be summoned to consider the Simon Commission Report, the Nehru Report and any other report that may be placed before them.

CALCUTTA RESOLUTION CONTROLS CONGRESSMEN.

It is not without certain compunction that men who had been swearing by "Independence" and by "Self-determination" have brought themselves to sign the statement. As one of them I may explain now, how the compunction arises. We have organised the Indepenence League of India. We had signed a manifesto at Lucknow and Calcutta to the effect that that we would not obstruct the progress of the Nehru Report, although we owed to ourselves to say that the Madras resolution on Independence could not be thrown to the winds, but to us the guide is the Calcutta resolution. It not only guides, but controls the conduct of the Congressmen. To urge that Dominion Status has not been or will not have been established by the 31st December is mere fatuity. For the moment I pocket my "Independence" cult in the hope that if Dominion Status is established, it can be re-examined in the light of that experience and if it is not, it can be reinforced by the wreckage of the Round Table Conference. In other words it will be up to us then to say whether nationalism or internationalism is the greater achievement of the 20th century.

SELF-DETERMINATION.

The other point is self-determination. There are three ways for establishing the Constitution. Either it may be imposed from without, as was done by Lords Minto and Morley in 1909 and Mr. Montague and Lord Chelmsford in 1919. With the war came the cult of self-determination and according to this the British would have no alternative, but to register a document like the Nehru Report without any addition or alteration. But Pandit Motilal Nehru put forward his famous resolutions and made the national demand in 1924 February and 1925 September in the Assembly and he asked for a Round Table Conference. Self-determination was ruled out that moment by ourselves We cannot, therefore, properly complain that the Indian Constitution is now being determined by the joint deliberation between the representatives of India and England. How can they sit together without each side bringing its own data? Ours is the Nehru Report. Let theirs be the Simon Report. If we have power in us we can wrest it from the Cabinet. If we are weak in the Round Table Conference, it is because we are weak here. If we are strong in the country, we shall be strong in the Conference and win. That is why we must go there, and go there in all our strength, in all our unity, and in all our determination. These will be ours in the measure we close up our ranks before May next.—Free Press.

LANDMARK IN POLITICAL HISTORY.

—:o:—

Sir Ali Imam's Tribute To Viceroy.

PATNA, Nov. 4.

Interviewed on the Viceroy's announcement Sir Ali Imam said that it was a landmark in the political history of British India. The principle of the Nehru Report is Dominion Status for our country which has been accepted and the proposed conference with His Majesty's Government is a pledge to discuss and consider the constitution with the goal of Dominion Status in view. To my mind Nationalist India ought to be appreciative of the open door that the announcement points to. It will be the fault of India and not of England if there is a refusal to enter the portals. Every truly politically-minded Indian should uphold and support the Viceregal announcement.

STRENGTHEN VICEROY'S HAND.

Lord Irwin has laid not only India under a deep debt of gratitude but has rendered a historic service to the integrity of the British Empire. The volume of opposition that he has faced and is now facing in England can be gauged from the attitude of some distinguished personages in his own country. At such a juncture India should with one voice strengthen the hands of the Viceroy and of His Majesty's Government who have proved in the test to be real friends of India. The support of united India will take the wind out of the sails of the opposers. Let not India fail at this great moment.—Free Press.

Indian Association's Support.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

The Committee of the Indian Association in a resolution according wholehearted support to the Viceroy's pronouncement of Dominion Status and Round Table Conference as marking the beginning of a new era in the relations between Britain and India trusts that speedy steps be taken to create a calmer atmosphere and the personnel of the Conference will be representative of all the political parties The Association appeals to all parties and communities to sink their differences and co-operate in the common endeavour for the best interests of the country.—Free Press.

"COMMON PLATFORM FOUND."

—:o:—

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar's Rejoicing.

MADRAS, Nov. 4.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, who returned overnight from Delhi interviewed regarding the statement issued there by leaders with reference to the Viceroy's announcement, said that he rejoiced that the great work done by Lord Irwin, the Secretary of State and the Premier had been recognised and appreciated by men of different schools of thought and political views, and that a common platform had been found for persons like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru Dr. Besant, and Mrs. Naidu. With all possible respect to those eminent individuals, he was personally averse to suggesting anything by way of conditions and would especially in the present political conditions in England, rely on the earnestness and goodwill of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India for the achievement of the objects the signatories had at heart. He felt sure that the question of political amnesty which doubtless of tremendous importance, would have to be dealt with inevitably as part of the programme of conciliation. Regarding Dominion Status, he reiterated what had already been stated, that if Indians could only unite onepointedly in making a common demand at the forthcoming Conference, such a demand would be irresistible.

MR. JADHAV WELCOMES VICEROY'S STATEMENT.

—:o:—

POONA, Nov. 4.

Mr. Jadhav, Minister of Agriculture, in the capacity of the leader of the Non-Brahmin Party, in the course of statement on the Viceroy's announcement, cordially welcomes it as a sincere and sympathetic pronouncement, and offers his party's fullest co-operation in solving India's knotty problem. His party, he says, is for complete co-operation with the Government. The proposed Round Table Conference has afforded a splendid opportunity to those who broke away from the Simon Commission, and he hopes that it will be fully availed of. He is sure that the deliberations of the Conference will be conducted in broad spirit of give and take, and that politics in India as a whole will take a long stride towards Dominion Status. He trusts that all important political bodies will be invited to the Conference and that the claims the Non-Brahmin Party will be considered while issuing invitations.—A. P.

A Plea For Co-operation.

BIHAR LANDOWNERS' AND VICEROY'S STATEMENT.

PATNA, Nov. 4.

Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga and Raja Bahadur Amawan, leader of Landholders' Party in the Council, have issued the following joint statement regarding the Viceroy's statement:—

We welcome the Viceregal announcement and appreciate the motive of Lord Irwin and British Government in making it. We only desire at this juncture to emphasise the point that all shades of political opinion including landlords in this agricultural country should find due representation on the proposed Round Table Conference so that it will be a really representative gathering at which all view points would be focussed. We owe it to ourselves to refer in particular to the claims of our community for adequate representation in view of its solid and ungrudging support to Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms success of which was in no small measure due in this province in particular to Zamindar members of Bihar Council. Idea of inviting to the Conference Ruling Princes is not only sound but also happy because it postulates British India and Indian India politically uniting together and marching abreast on the road to high destiny of the country. Clarification of interpretation of declaration of 1917 that in the opinion of His Majesty's Government it clearly means Dominion Status is a very opportune one. We hope India will respond to His Excelency's appeal and co-operate and make the Conference a success. The Viceregal pronouncement is all the more gratifying to us in view of the fact that Bihar Landholders' Association indicated in December last in an address of welcome to Sir John Simon and his colleagues that India desires an honourable place as a self-governing Dominion in the British Empire.

The above statement is being circulated for the purpose of obtaining signatures of other landlords in the province.—A.P.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS

—:o:—

"Yielding To Congress Threats," Says Morning Post.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

"The Times," with reference to the Viceroy's use of the phrase "Dominion Status," says that the same phrase has been employed so constantly in the last decade in connection with India that no responsible statesman of any party can repudiate it without incurring the charge of bad faith.

The "Morning Post," in a leading article, and Sir M. O'Owyer, in an article in the "Daily Mail" contend that the Viceroy's declaration has the appearance of yielding to Congress threats.

The "Daily Express" says that the only threat of danger to Government comes from disgruntled Labourites, some of whom are angry at the treatment of Mr. Hartshorn and Major Attlee, while the Independent Labour Party is urging the release of all political offenders in India.—Reuter.

MR. KELKAR'S CONCURRENCE IN LEADER'S STATEMENT.

—:o:—

POONA, Nov. 4.

Replying to a telegram from Pandit Motilal Nehru requesting his agreement with the Congress declaration regarding the Viceroy's statement Mr. N. C. Kelkar has telegraphed his assent to adding his signature to the declaration.—A. P.

Poona, November 4.—The Board of Life Members of the Deccan Education Society are understood to have recommended to the Governing Body to accept Principal Kanitakar's resignation and appoint Professor Joag to the Prinpalship of the Ferguson College. The Governing Body have now accepted the resignation of Principal Kanitakar and have appointed Mr. Wraglar Mahajani as Principal. The Governing Body are expected to give their decision as well as their statement to Press to-morrow.—Free Press.

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EDUCATION AN EXACT SCIENCE.

—:o:—

How Parsees Can Become Pioneers Once More.

The following are extracts from the article headed "Some aspects of a progressive education for the Parsis," written by Mr. B. K. Wadi M.A. (Columbia), B.Sc. (Harvard), in the "Sanj Vartaman" annual:

The two legs on which a thorough education for teh Parsis must stand are an adequate comprehension of our world and its trends, and the development within every one of us powers of clear and original thinking. Thus far we have thought largely in terms of the Past rather than of the Future in spite of our boasts of being very progressive. We have tried to base our lives on the assumption that our ancestors had discovered a perfect path of life and all we had to do was to follow in their footsteps. It has been shown above how much rapid transformation is going about in the world. Therefore to follow such a course of action is clearly impossible. We no longer live in their world. Moreover, we have actually been changing all the time in almost everything in spite of all our protestations. And change cannot be avoided when we are bombarded day after day with every variety of sense impressions from the outside world. Let the reader consider the influence of books, newspapers, moving pictures, foreign products in countless numbers and personal contacts in Bombay and then ask himself how far he can live with change. And what reason is there for us to emphasise our aloofness as has been done so far? Our problems are Indian problems and world problems primarily and only to a lesser degree Parsi problems. Most of the difficulties confronting us are city difficulties which city-dwellers all over the world are experiencing to a greater or less extent. Housing, poverty, health, education, difficulties in securing a livelihood, domestic maladjustments are only a few of them. Our society is becoming stratified on an economic basis and is no longer on a clan foundation Our higher, middle, and lower classes have more in common with similar groups found within other communities than divergent groups within their own. It is not difficult to account for the tremendous gulf between present Parsi life and what it was fifty years and more ago. Then we were a compact body living a self-contained life. Our habits and customs were our own, as well as individual modes of dress, speech, food and so on. We had an extensive religious life and close and frequent contacts with our co-religionists.

FEW CONTACTS WITH OUTSIDE WORLD.

On the other hand our contacts with the outside world were comparatively insignificant Under such conditions one could preserve one's traditions and folkways readily. The young brought up in the midst of such a rich and varied communal life formed an organic part of it by the time they reached the adult stage. We can no longer hope to revive the old institutions. Our modes of life have made us single units among hundreds of thousands of others. And the winds from England have blown too strongly on us. To-day we are so much Anglicized that it is difficult to find wherein our Parsi-ism consists. We have not merely selected wholesome English customs and gradually assimilated them within the matrix of our own culture but we have copied wholesale everything English, good and bad, suitable as well as unsuitable. So many of the unfavourable traits found in the community to-day especially among the young are ascribabe to this. The last two generations have been brought up in unreasoning admiration of all that is British and if they show more enthusiasm than their elders in throwing overboard everything from the past they are hardly to be held responsible. They have never been taught that communities and nations have souls which cannot be changed like a suit of clothing at the dictates of fashion. This tragic failure of the Parsis was inevitable because their education did not give them the background of the great heritage of their ancient land to be used as a standard for comparison with this new culture. The really unfortunate factor in this, however, is their lack of understanding of all that is best in English life and that of the West. Their ignorance of the cultures of these lands is hardly less profound than that of India and its spirit.

A COMPLEX WORLD.

To recapitulate what has been said so far:—The world is becoming increasingly complex. It is contracting in size and integrating into ever larger units. We cannot predict even what it is going to resolve itself into. To live in it successfuly the Parsis can neither go to the Past nor borrow blindly from England. No doubt we shall have to take much from the West to build up a happy existence because its outlook on life's problems is broader than our own. Again we as citizens of the Gateway of India, cannot shut out foreign influences even if we so desire But what to take and when to reject can be decided only after a careful study of our own environment and by making Indian culture our standard and foundation. As Indians we have no other alternative for we can never really become European. Our ancestors were successful and famous because they were pioneers who built a new city for themselves on new ideas. They boldly cut a path for themselves ahead of others. They accepted what was desirable from every source without throwing overboard their own heritage. It was this pioneering spirit that made them what they became. Those of the community who remained in Gujarat and refused to change are still backward and have achieved nothing substantial. To maintain the position these pioners won for us we have to be pioneers ourselves. At present we have a splendid opportunity in creating a modern system of education for our children. Nations are poor not because of the poverty of their natural resources but tarough the poverty of their minds.

IDENTIFYING WITH INDIANS AND INDIAN CULTURE.

It has been shown above that we can exist only by identifying ourselve thoroughly with Indians and taken up Indian culture. Culture is nothing static It is a living entity that grows and changes with the times. In future it may be made as much ours as of the Hindus. We may be able to contribute many valuable elements to it. Once more I must say that a religious or communal outlook on life to-day is antiquated and can lead to nothing but retrogression.

TYPICAL CASES.

After giving details about the modern systems which "really mean to train youth for life" in the world, and which are in vogue in the West, particularly America, Mr. Wadia proceeds:—

"What I have said above is not taken from the best schools in the country but is fairly typical. It shows how much freedom such a system allows and what an important part initiative plays in it. Its aim is to make children think independently for themselves and form individual opinions. It tends to develop personality and can be made to serve vast cultural purposes. Contrast it with our system of subject-matter-set-out-to-be-learnt. We make the child a passive recipient of facts which he must accept on authority and tamely repeat. He may not talk or get away from his seat. Here under the influence of the Kindergarten movement, now found in most school systems, children sit round in groups and move their seats at will. They converse with their neighbours and can even get up and leave the room for a while without asking anyone's permission. Everything about the school from furniture upwards has for its purpose the needs of the child and it not the result of the decisions of authority The curriculum has been made much more flexible and the children can initiate and plan their own activities. Every year progress is made in methods and scope because the great universities maintain large establishments for educational research and spend thousands of dollars on them.

EDUCATION—AN EXACT SCIENCE.

Education has become an exact science. It is increasingly dependent upon trained psychologists and statisticians. Therefore, as I have said before, the Parsis have the chance to become pioneers once more in this supremely important institution of society. It would rejuvenate the mand give them power and wealth. They have the money and brains needed and the requisite technique could be learnt within a few years. We can build up an adequate system for ourselves after some years of research. The idea some individuals among us have of introducing the English "public school" in our midst and training for entrance to Oxford and Cambridge can never be the solution of our difficulties. The English boarding school is a purely English institute for the purpose of creating and perpetuating anarrow aristocratic ruling class. It produces English gentlemen and it has been shown above the Parsis do not thrive under such a training however suitable it may be for England. The best course for the community therefore is to create a common school for all Parsis, extending from the Kindergarten to the high school stage, on the basis suggested above. Teachers could be specially trained for it in the latest methods of instruction. I do not believe it feasible to have a Parsi College or technical school There are no Parsi subjects that can be taught there. It would be more healthy to meet the youth of other communities in a non-sectarian institute. Moreover if a special Parsi College or technical school is created there would not be enough students in it to provide the large array of optional courses necessary to make it really up-to-date. It would take up vast sums of money that could be much better utilized in other ways.

H. H. MAHARAJA'S ARRIVAL FROM EUROPE.

—:o:—

Indifference Of Indore Municipality.

MR. PERSAI'S APPEAL TO HIGH COURT.

(From our Correspondent.)

INDORE C. I., Nov. 2.

H. H. Maharaja Yeshvantrao Holkar lands in Bombay on the 11th instant. Both the Senior and Junior Maharanis, the mothers of the ruling Chief, with some durbaris and officers are going to Bombay to receive the young Maharaja. I hear Maharani Syangitabai, the wife of the Maharaja, is not returning with the party. She is going to stay one year more in tEngland to complete her studies. Princes Manorama Rajisaheb accompanies her brother to India. I hear immediately after landing H. H. Maharaja Yeshvantrao's party accompanied by his administrative adviser, Mr. Wills, I. C. S., goes direct in a special train to Indore. Indorians are anxiously awaiting the arrival of their Maharaja who is returning to Indore after three years. At Indore three triumphal arches are being erected by different communities in honour of their ruler. The Household officer has already issued invitations to leading Sirdars and officers to be present on the Indore railway station on the 12th instant to welcome the Maharaja. I hear there will be very few functions in honor of the Maharaja who is very keen in avoiding demonstrations.

MR. PERSAI'S APPEAL.

Mr. R. P. Persai who was sentenced for sedition has put in an appeal to the Indore High Court bench. The hearing of the appeal is fixed on the 21st and 22nd instant.

VANDALISM BY THEATRICAL COMPANIES?

I find several public buildings in the city and even in the Residency being disfigured by theatrical advertisements which instead of posters are daubed with gaudy paint. The titles of some of the plays are very suggestive. I do not think it is any way dignified to allow the whitewashed walls of public buildings, court houses and customs chowkeys to be so glaringly disfigured? I hope the State and the Residency authorities take steps to prevent this vandalism.

INDIFFERENT MUNICIPALITY.

The main road from the station to the old palace is being repaired with asphalt and a Bombay firm is engaged in this costly remodelling of streets. As the Maharaja is expected soon, the city municipality seems extremely solicitous in the matter. Most of the roads in the city are taken in hand without regard to the great inconvenience of the citizens and specially those making use of conveyances. The city fathers seem to observe no method in the undertaking. Almost every thoroughfare is covered with heaps of stones and some closed to traffic. There is the same nonchalance in the matter of lighting the streets. I hope the Maharajasaheb takes in to his head to visit the neighbourhood of Indreswar temple. Machi bazar, Pinjari Bakhal, which though crowded are left in pitch darkness. One cannot understand why there should be no electric lighting in these streets. The sanitary and health department seems to be indifferent whether beggars with contagious diseases ramble in the city. There have been cases where mendicant lepers have been found taking shelter on the verandahs of private householders. The police and the municipality appear to be indifferent and no steps are taken to see these diseased vagrants take shelter in the asylum provided by the State. The Indore Municipality, we are told, is modelled after Bombay and has expensive officers like Director of Health and a Municipal Commissioner and annually spends more than 50,000 rupees. One would like to know what these are officers doing? The personnel of the municipality has been it is said improved by the acquisition of intelligent and public spirited citizens. Will these civic fathers look in to these grievance?

INDORE INDUSTRIES SPORTS CLUB.

I have often written to you about Mr. Pailleret's Department. The post of Director of Industries in British India and principal states is invariably held by an Indian. During the Minority administration under the supervision of the A. G. G. Mr. Pailleret wielded considerable influence. The work of this department with its European head getting Rs. 3,000 per month has not shown any remarkable development in Indore State. Unlike other department in the State it has more officers than clerks. The staff seems to have ample leisure, and have organised an Industries Sports Club which was opened by Mr. Pailleret on the 6th October.

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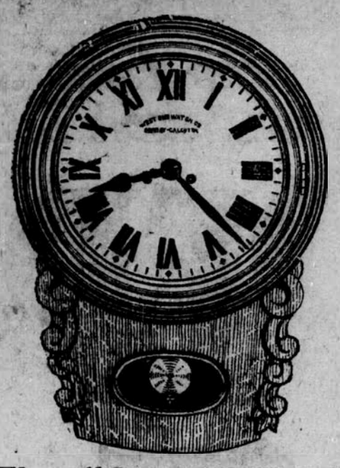

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LEITH.—SCOTLAND.

INDIA'S GROUNDNUTS TRADE IN DANGER.

European Syndicate's Attempt To Depress Prices.

WILL INDIAN LEADERS AND PRESS AWAKE?

(From our Special Correspondent.)

I am afraid the significance of the telegrams from the London Correspondent of the "Chronicle" which appeared in its issues of 29th October last and 4th instant stating that a syndicate composed of four shippers sold nearly 1,00,000 tons groundnuts to a big crusher on the understanding that he kept out of the market, will not be properly appreciated in this country. I therefore think it worthwhile to publish the following information for the interests of the commercial community of India:—

The object of this deal as put by our correspondent is to depress the market with a view to buy at low prices in India to the prejudice of Indian agriculturists and middlemen, and the syndicate seems getting success in its object inasmuch as prices of groundnuts which were quoted at Rs. 62-63 about six weeks ago have gone down to Rs. 53-54.

So far as our export trade is concerned seed-wheat in general, and groundnuts in particular, occupy the second position to cotton and if our Indian merchants were to get the benefit of the world demand the economic condition of our agriculturists and middlemen would surely show considerable improvement. Owing, however, to the indifference of our merchants, seed and wheat business has been exclusively monopolized by three or four European firms, and as a consequence they rule the market to the great detriment of the interests of this country.

GROUNDNUT SEASON BEGINS.

The season has now commenced and goods are arriving in the market But owing to the combine mentioned above, there will be practically no demand from Europe. As a result goods would accumulate, and finding the market in a depressed condition our dealers would become impatient, and start selling at cheap rates. Thus the European firms will gain their object and our agriculturists and middlemen will be deprived of the benefit which they should deservedly get according to the world demand.

This is not for the first time that this game has been played to deprive our growers of the legitimate profits. For years together it has been played in one form or another and this exploitation has been going on to the great benefit of the European merchants.

It has been mentioned above that groundnuts are next to cotton in India, and the enormous quantity which this country produces can well be gauged from the fact that the total crops in Kathiawar alone has been estimated at 1,00,000 tons this year.

HEAVY DEMANDS OF GROUNDNUTS IN EUROPE.

The demand for groundnuts in Europe is so great that in spite of its import from China, Africa and other countries, should India stop exporting these nuts to Europe not only would some of the greatest crushing mills in Europe be closed but a number of other industries would be very seriously affected there.

In Canada, there is a Government officer who fixes the rates of land products, and thus the interests of the agriculturists are looked after But in our country, the case is otherwise. Unless, therefore, the big merchants of India take this matter into their hands this exploitation on the part of European merchants would go on unchallenged to the great detriment of our Motherland.

I, therefore, request all the big merchants of this country in general, and Bombay in particular to unite and keep the groundnut market firm, so that the attempt of the European syndicate may be frustrated. Further with a view to avoid such a contingency in future, it is desirable that a syndicate composed of Indian merchants similar to the one formed by the Europeans should be formed in India so that the European syndicate cannot get this class of goods at cheap rates in the Indian market.

WHAT HAPPENED IN CASE OF COTTON.

Formerly, European firms did successfully play such game in respect of cotton. But for the last ten or fifteen years our Indian merchants having come in direct contact with the purchasers, the European firms have ceased governing the market.

In the circumstances should Indian merchants open their eyes and stop European merchants from ruling the seed market, not only will our agriculturists and middlemen be benefited, but numerous other industries of this country would be profitably affected by the increase in the purchasing power of the Indian Agriculturists.

An appeal can therefore be made to Indian leaders and the press to give this matter their urgent attention. I am aware that they are at present very busy, engaged with the issues of much greater importance, But it is needless to tell them that any advance however great is impossible to continue unless the economic condition of the masses is sound. Our mercantile class being far from educated is short-sighted and blind to their own interests, much more to the interests of the country at large. Unless, therefore, they take up this matter and give proper ventilation to the same, a great harm will be done to the most deserving class, the agriculturists.

Vaids In Conference.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent).

The Maharashtra Vaid Sangha celebrated the Dhanvantari Mahotsava, in honour of the great ancient Indian Medico of the name of Dhanvantari on Tuesday in Chhatre Building, Girgaum Back Road, under the presidentship of Vaidraj Ganesh Trimbak Lagvankar, son of the well-known Trimbak Vaidya, of the city of Bombay, who lived and practised in the 60's and 70's of the last century. A varied programme of work was organised, commencing with the exhibition of different plants and herbs, on the qualities and efficacy of which long and interesting discussion took place. Various metals and minerals were also the subject of discussion as to their efficacy as remedial measures when converted into powders. Valuable speeches followed in which Vaids, not only confined to this city of Bombay, but also hailing from the suburbs and Districts of Bombay, narrated their experiences as to the kinds of typical cases they had treated and cured by means of this drug and that. These experiences seemed to be highly appreciated by the younger generation of Vaids, who were actively taking notes of the curative work done by their seniors.

It was announced that one of the Vaids of Bombay had opened a free hospital opposite the J. J. Hospital, where ample scope for Vaids was afforded for practice and observations. The hospital, it was added, was also to be utilised by the public as a nursing home, where patients could be treated by the Vaids who did not belong to the staff of the hospital.

The President, in the concluding speech, congratulated the Vaid-Sangh on its great and good work done during the last 6 or 7 years in the direction of giving Ayurvedic medical relief to people who went in for it out of certain principles.

Coffee, 'attar-gulab,' and 'pan-supari' formed the last item of the programme, after which the party broke up late at night. The entire programme was arranged so as to enable the various items of it to be attended to after certain intervals of time for the convenience of the Vaids that came from out-stations.

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A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

Stocked by Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

Calcutta Nov. 4.—A fire broke out early this morning in the film stores of Messrs. James Film Agency in Old Courthouse morner. Five fire engines immediately rushed to the spot and brought the fire under control in twentyfive minutes, but meanwhile the place in which films had been stored was completely burnt. The extent of the damage which is serious has not been ascertained. The cause of fire is upknown.—A. P.

THE DACCA AYURVEDIA PHARMACY, Ltd.,
The Biggest KAVIRAJI PHARMACY of BENGAL.
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Cures Malaria obstinate fevers, enlarged spleen and liver, anaemia oedema, dyspepsia, and restores former health.

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The Panacea for all diseases.

CHYABANPRAS
Rs. 4/- per tola.
Ideal Nerve and Lung tonic to all Men, Women and Childre

THE TEACHING OE GERMAN.

—:o:—

An Appeal To Bombay University.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

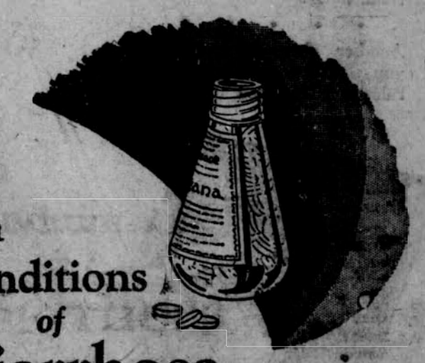
Sir,—Passing in a translation paper of three hours in either French or German is compulsory for the degree of Master of Science of the University of Bombay. That is as should be, for a knowledge of these two modern languages is an essential ingredient in the proper study of scientific subjects. Most of the science literature of a high order has its origin in one or the other of these two languages, and very few of the books have been translated into English. Now French, as we all know, is taught as a second language in all our high schools and arts colleges, and the reading of French books of science becomes an easy matter for those who have this as their second language. Why is German not given an equal consideration? As a science student I may say with confidence that in a way German is more useful to the study of science than even French. And for that same reason I have known students with French as their second language taking up German for higher scientific studies. If no provision is made by our University for the teaching of this useful language, may I know how it is expected of students to be efficient enough to read a difficult text? Of course, for those students whose only aim in learning German is to get through the translation paper, there is little difficulty. A hurried study, a short period before the examination, is quite sufficient. After all it is only a matter of thirty per cent marks. Most students pass that way, and no one can blame them for it when there is no facility given them to study the language properly. The University, I am sorry to say, is satisfied with such an eye-wash. Is it not a mockery in the name of education, and only a means for the University of getting 20 extra rupees per student? (Recently it has been made compulsory to appear in the language paper before the actual M.Sc. examination and on payment of Rs. 20/-). What about students wishing to study German with a view to read valuable scientific literature in the language and to gain the maximum knowledge of the particular scientific study they are pursuing? If the University will not think of introducing German in the schools and colleges, is it not meet, in justice to these students, that it conduct post-graduate classes in German and give the opportunity to study a subject in which the University sets them examination papers? I know of one energetic college professor voluntarily teaching German to the science students of his college to get them through the translation paper. His efforts are certainly laudable. But why cannot the college themselves make an organized effort and have regular German classes? May I most respectfully appeal to the University, in the name of all the M.Sc. students, to do something in the matter? Hoping to be heard! I am.—Yours, etc.,

AN M.Sc. STUDENT.

THE INDIAN REVIEW.

—:o:—

The place of honour in the current Number of "The Indian Review" is appropriately given to a well-reasoned article entitled "Sarda's Child Marriage Prevention Act and After" from the pen of Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, C.I.E., Ex-Advocate-General of Madras, Mr. Sastri is a scholar well versed in the scriptures. He does not consider fourteen to be a late age for marriage at all and he apprehends no calamity from the charge in the law. According to him the "the legislation is going to give the true "dharma sastra" a chance of acceptance once again by the people of this land." The layman's point of view on the Child Marriage Restraint Act is set forth by Mr. G. A. Natesan, whose speech in the Council of State in support of the Bill is reprinted in full. In view of Mahatma Gandhi's 60th birthday, the two intimate studies of the Mahatma from the pen of Mr. and Mrs. Polak who worked with him in South Africa in the early days of the struggle, are of particular interest. They describe in vivid terms, the beauty and simplicity of a character at once affectionate and thoroughly human. In the "Vision of Vasavadatta," Prof. M. Hiriyanna, M.A., of the Mysore University, gives a version of Bhasa's beautiful Play—somewhat in the manner of Lamb's Tales from Shakespears. Other articles of interest in this number are: "The Franchise Problem in Kenya" by Mr. U. K. Oza, B.A., "Prospects of World Peace" by Mr. M. V. Subrahmaniam, M.A., L.T., "Byramjee Jeejeebhoy" by Mr. R. P. Masani, "A New Deal Due India" by Mr. R. J. Mromie, "Zionism in Palestine" by Mr. Syed Sharatt Hussain, B.A., "Bewildered Life: (A Poem)" by Mr. Leland J. Berry."



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especially when caused by weakened nerves, prompt relief invariably follows the administration of *calcium* (lime) in the form of Kalzana.

It quickly allays the inflammation, strengthens the bowels in their fight against the infection, and soothes the irritated nerves.

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THE NECESSITY OF BLOOD AND IRON.

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(5) (Adv.)

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE

The Charm of Indian Beauty

FUL DANANA OIL

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INDIAN YOUTHS ON TRIAL

farcical, sham and unreal functions, and the resolutions and speechifying as meaningless effusion, providing only a sort of interest pastime. And that applies not only in the political sphere but more so in social, economic and communal reforms. If you are going to pass a resolution demanding Dominion Status or National Independence, you must at the same time be prepared to contribute your mite in the national struggle, you must also be prepared to give your quota of sacrifices and sufferings for the attainment of that demand. You should not remain under an impression, that so far as you are concerned, you are only to assemble, make a clap-trap speech, secure a little applause and so far as actual work and the burden of graver responsibility of the struggle are concerned, it must be left to be carried out by some others. I would ask you to disabuse your minds from such deceptive ideas. If you are not prepared to participate in the coming struggle, then you have no right to come before this platform or to stand before any other assembly, making a national demand either of Dominion Status or National Independence. Therefore, understand and realise your responsibilities before you give your support to such resolutions and as I stated before, I repeat again, put forward no demand which you yourselves are not able to enforce relying upon your own strength and self-help.

PREACHING V PRACTISING.

The same applies to social and economic reforms. For instance, I have known cases where in the Youth Conference, enthusiastic youths have by eloquent speeches moved resolutions against Child Marriage or in favour of Widow Re-marriage or against untouchability, but when an opportunity presented itself to give actual effect to these resolutions, the orator makes himself scarce.

HEAVY RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE YOUTH.

My young friends, as I stated, the responsibilities as well as privileges of youth at all times are greater than others. But at this particulalr juncture, at a critical stage in the political struggle of our country, and more particularly for the coming year, I feel that the youth will have to shoulder the gravest and heaviest responsibilities and bear the brunt in the national struggle that is fast approaching. Remember that for years. Youth in all parts of the country have been clamouring, that because elders have been at the helm of the affairs, because so far they have not been given sufficient opportunities to control the large affairs of the country, therefore, the country has not progressed in the manner in which every true patriot desires. They have been clamouring that elders if not retired, should have at least trusted the youths a little more and given them greater liberties of action and placed them at the head of affairs instead of merely making use of them as camp followers, then the youths would have been able to make better progress and achieve great things that elders have not ventured to achieve so far.

In response to that constant clamour from youths of the various parts of the country, the nation has this time conceded their demand and paid a great tribute and a compliment to youths of the whole country by electing one of their best ideals and one who truly represents and re-echoes the youthful mind and the youthful sentiment of the country, to be the head in the coming Congress—as you must have guessed, I am referring to the election of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru as the President of the National Congress. I find that youths naturally feel elated and joyful at what they consider to be a great triumph for their activities. But at the same time I must warn you, and very gravely remind you, that this compliment, tribute or honour to the youth carried with it its grave responsibility, its very serious duties which go hand in hand with privilege. I ask you in all earnestness, and through you the youths of the whole country, now that your clamarous demand has been satisfied, now that the helm and stewardship of national affairs is placed under the control of the youth, are you or are you not prepared to fulfill the big promises, the tall assurances that you have been giving to the nation and the country for years past; now that the opportunity has been given to you will you shirk your duty or will you come up to the expectations and lead the country to the desired goal, a goal for the attainment of which the elders, both in and outside the Congress, have been struggling for generations past. Just imagine what a glorious and triumphant the achievement will be, an achievement for which not only the youth of this country but the youth all over the world will be justly proud if during the regime of the youngest uncrowned king of India the goal of Swaraj was to be attained, a Swaraj gained by the struggle, the sacrifices, the sufferings, the perseverance and the patience of the youth of the country led by the juvenile hero, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. The choice is yous; either you attain the highest glory or you fail, and if you fail you sink back into mire, and then for God's sake talk no more of the grand performances and the great achievements of the youth if the God-sent opportuntiy given to you is not availed of to its fullest extent.

YOUTH ON TRIAL.

Therefore, my young friends, the coming year is the year of trial for the youth of the country, and not only your future but the future of this great and traditional country, remember, depends upon the manner in which you acquit yourselves in this eventful and fateful period.

BE PREPARED FOR SACRIFICE.

Continuing Mr. Nariman said:

We must be prepared for the grave struggle, for a determined opposition, for enormous sacrifice and for daily sufferings, without which no country, no nation, has attained its freedom. There are many simple patriotic souls who believe that by wearing pure Khaddar, discarding foreign cloth and giving the quota of yarn every day or month they have discharged their part and Swaraj will drop from the Western Horizon. The sooner we rid ourselves of this delusion, the better for us and the country. These conferences and congresses may be necessary as a first step towards organisation to create a propaganda, demonstration and effect, but you must be prepared to pass through a more rigid, a more active, a more effective and a more telling programme before you can hope to reach your goal.

The great problem before the country to-day is what is to be that concrete programme on which the nation should be asked to concentrate. For some years past, the hope was centred round the Legislatures, Provincial and Central, and the so-called constitutional path was considered to be the best and safest. After bitter experience of the past, that hope is now shattered to the ground and even the coldest and soberest of Moderates do not dream of Swaraj arriving through the Councils. So that programme must be ruled out at once without the slightest hesitation. Then the question before the country and particularly before the Youth, is whether the Divine Creed of Non-Violence Non-Co-operation, inaugurated by that great soul, Mahatma Gandhi, some years ago is the right path or the cult of the Bomb and the Bayonet as indulged in by some more impulsive and impatient and burning young patriots is the more effective and quicker method. The Youth of the country in the absence of a clear-cut and bold lead naturally feels perplexed and confused.

TRAGEDIES OF YOUTHFUL SPIRIT.

Temperamentally and constitutionally, being made of a hotter and sterner stuff, always more impatient and impulsive, it is but natural that the clash and clamour of the more noisy cult of the Bomb should appeal to some juvenile spirit and catch their imagination; when high hopes are held out before their youthful mind and great expectations are anxiously awaited in course of a few years as a result of the new Creed of N. C. O. introduced by Mahatma Gandhi, and when the youth finds that at the end of the promised period these high promises are not fulfilled and that neither he nor his country is still redeemed from the bondage, when he feels daily the weight of chain around him growing heavier and heavier and tighter and tighter he naturally becomes impatient and impulsive, and seeks a shorter, and what he honestly believes to be, the quicker route. That accounts for so many tragedies, particularly amongst the youths of Bengal, U. P. and Punjab that we find enacted in those provinces. The persons primarily responsible for these tragedies are those callous and indifferent autocratic rulers who are taxing their patience to the utmost, till it reaches the bursting point and till it actually bursts, resulting in these deplorable tragedies. We cannot and ought not to blame them for these human errors. After all they are impelled by the purest of motives and by a burning patriotism and intense will to be free. Whether we agree with the methods or not, we must admire their courage, sacrifice and patriotism.

In the words of that great poet and wonderful orator, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, "though disarmed, still if we are forced, we will fight with our back to the wall, converting every bone in the body into a sword." These are the valiant words of a militant Indian woman. So there is no doubt that if driven to fight, the Indian is as capable, as courageous and as fit a soldier as any other in the world, a fact that was proved to the hilt in the last Great War; so none dare accuse us of cowardice or impotency or unfitness because, as a matter of political expediency, we have adopted a creed of non-violence.

REAL FORCE OF N. C. O.

My young friends, not very long ago, I myself held such red-hot views and considered that the creed of non-violence was leading further to emasculation of Indian manhood, and not till I had an opportunity at close quarters to watch the valian tfight carried on by the brave peasants of Bardoli that I could really feel and understand the real force, strength, and bone of the whole struggle, and effect of the new creed of N. C. O. The triumph of Bardoli was mainly, if not entirely, due to the courageous Band of Youth Volunteers from various "Ashrams" and National Institutions of Gujerat. This self-sacrificing and devoted band of youthful workers formed the well-disciplined and well-equipped army of Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel. They were the backbone of the whole strugle, and with remarkable courage, fearless independence, readiness and willingness to suffer and sacrifice and a divine devotion to duty, this gallant band of Indian Youths, baffled the mighty power of the Indian Empire and instilled similar courage and spirit of Independence in the rustic peasants of Bardoli and ultimately led them to triumphant success. Ahese courageous youths from various Swaraj Ashrams were not perhaps brilliant University scholars in the modern sense of the terms. Neither did they appear quite polished and up-to-date University "boys," fastidious and fashionable. Quite simple in their habits, simpler in their mode of lives, actually leading the life of a villager, but at a moment of supreme crisis, they displayed a mentality and character, and power of resistance that won for their admiration and applause of the whole country.

SUCCESS OF N.C.O. CAMPAIGN.

Supposing that instead of this creed of non-violence, the impatient peasants of Bardoli, inspired by the rash youth of Gujerat, had given an open-pitched battle or had even resorted to a guerilla warfare, waylaying an officer here and there, and dealing with him violently, is there any doubt that instead of glorious triumph they had achieved the whole Taluka would have been wiped out in less than a fortnight. In fact, the powers were waiting for an opportunity and all their brute force was ready for action. They offered a thousand and one petty and grave provocations to egg them on to action. If the Sirdar had taken them into trap and retaliated, the result would have been disastrous, and that unfortunate Taluka with its brave peasants would perhaps have been wiped out from the face of the country.

But the leaders must also understand that it is extremely dangerous to trifle with the national feelings because another reason for this loss of faith in some juvenile minds is to be traced in the policy of vacilation adopted by our leaders even in great national affairs. To chalk out a momentous national programme, and issue a universal appeal, to rouse great enthusiasm, and when all the preparations are complete and even after an ultimatum is issued, to suddenly reverse and retrace the steps, is bound to create a disastrous effect, particularly upon the youthful mentality. After creating a national appetite, you cannot create a deadlock and thus allow the roused national feeling to flow into other and more disastrous channels.

From my personal experience, having come in touch with the youth of various parts of the country, I can assert with confidence that the Youth mentality is fast changing and every day it is becoming more and more impatient. They are not in a mood to wait any longer. They are not in a mood to listen to counsel of caution or wisdom.

The youth of the country can achieve a bloodless revolution, a revolutoin that would stagger the world, and then and then alone the title of Mahatma Gandhi to be reckoned among the greatest men of the world will be justified, and then and then alone would India fulfill its high mission and its glorious traditions, introducing a new religious teacher, a new doctrine to the whole human race, and then our country and nation would not only regain its lost freedom but also be re-instated in its former proud position of being the first country and the first nation in the world, universally respected, loved and adored by all.

THE CHOICE.

Therefore, my young friends, the choice is yours. In the words of that great poet there is always a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood leads on to fortune." Such a tide in the affairs of the youth of the country is now approaching; if you seize the opportunity and take the tide at the flood, it is bound to lead you on to fortune. and what better or greater fortune could you desire than the fortune of attaining your goal. Make a firm resolve from to-day before you leave this place, that though you are born a bondman and a slave, under foreign domination, you shall not die in bondage but shall attain freedom and emancipation, both political, social and economic at any cost before you quit the world.

"DOMINION STATUS"

(Continued from page 6.)

so far as we can do it by intelligent anticipation, let us remove all such possible pretences for defrauding us of our legitimate aspirations. The "Leaders" who have suffered themselves to be stampeded into an unconditional, enthusiastic acceptance of Lord Irwin's pronouncement will have to realise that, without denying Lord Irwin one iota of the credit that is due to him for his good faith and good wishes towards India, he is not the only factor to be counted in the ultimate realisation of our hopes. And so it is as well to recognise, even at this stage, that we have to set our own house in order first; that we must leave no avenue of attack from our flank or rear when we proceed to the Conference; that the extension of the scope of the Conference by the inclusion of the States' representatives, while praiseworthy as a step towards the accomplishment of the perfect unity of India as a Federation, is nevertheless open to grave abuse or detriment to Indian hopes; and that, therefore, no stone should be left unturned to arrive at a complete understanding with the States by placing all our own cards on the table and inviting them to co-operate in accomplishing such a perfect accord as to make all our forces at the Conference act on a single impulse for the national regeneration of India; and that, if nothing of this nature comes to pass, if all our endeavours at a previous understanding and agreement come to naught, then let us be prepared to demand of the British statesmen through Lord Irwin that the progress towards Dominion Status of British India shall neither be delayed nor denied, merely because the States choose to be unreasonable and obdurate.

BRITISH TACTICS.

For their own purposes the British Government of India have kept the States outside the purview of Indian politics; let them not bring them forward now as unconscious instruments of their own machinations to defeat India's rightful ambitions by India's own sons cutting their mother's throat. I repeat I do not believe Lord Irwin to be capable of such a duplicity. I have no doubt whatsoever that His Excellency meant every word he has uttered in the most liberal, generous, open-hearted spirit that it could be construed. But His Lordship must forgive his critic if the reminder is unwelcome that the Indian Foreign Office and British diplomacy as a whole have hitherto not been that mirror of chivalry that would render it mere disloyalty on our part to suspect them of an 'arriere pensee,' a mental reservation, which could not harmonise with the utterances of His Excellency. And so the duty lies on the Indian leaders to point out such possibilities clearly to His Excellency, to offer him every guarantee in their power to concert measures for an immediate agreement between the two wings of the Indian side of the Conference,—and, failing, which God forbid, all that, for His Lordship to assure us that the course of progress towards an immediate realisation of Dominion Status in British India shall not be arrested because of obstacles like these.

(To be Continued.)

POSTMEN AND LIFTS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have just seen a notice attached to a lift in a four-storeyed commercial building saying that among peons and others the postmen were not entitled to the use of the lift. Surely the postmen should be allowed the use of the lift. They have to go to deliver letters on the topmost floor of a house and it is certainly cruel to deny them the use of the lift where available. Where there is no lift letter-boxes should be placed on ground floor. This will not only save the postmen much unnecessary labour, but will expedite their work of delivering letters. The late W. I. Stead said:—

"If only all who are happy,
If only all who are glad,
Would bear a share of the weak one's load,
And help the weary along,
How slight a burden world's would grow,
How easy to bear the wrong."

Yours, etc.,
A PARSI.

Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

B.C. RATE—
T T 1/5 25/32.
D D 1|5 13|16
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 13|16 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 27|32.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 13|16 1st| 15th Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 27|32 15th| 30th Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 Jany.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Cash
Banks Buying D D 1|5 15|16 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 7|8 Near.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 7|32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|4 15th Nov.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 Nov.
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 276 3|4.
Banks Selling T T 276 1|2.
Banks Buying T T 275.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D. D. 917.
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 133 1/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 130 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's Selling D D 120 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's Selling D D 152 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 7|8.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.88 2nd inst.
Shanghai/London 2/3 1/16 4th inst.
Japan/London 1/11 5/8 2nd inst.
London/Paris 123.80 2nd inst.
London/Belgium 34.865 2nd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.17 1/2 2nd inst.
London/Italy 93.10 2nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Quiet.
Gold £4/4/11 3/8 29th ulto. £4/4/11 1/2 2nd inst.
Silver London Ready 22 15/16 29th ulto. 22 15/16 2nd inst.
Silver London Forward 23 1/8 29th ulto. 23 1/8 2nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 50 1/3 29th ulto. 50 3/16 2nd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 6 p. c. 29th ulto. 5 13/16 p. c. 2nd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 1/16 p. c. 29th ulto. 5 13/16 p. c. 2nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 1/4 Nominal. 3 Mos. 3 1/4 per cent 6 Mos. 5 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver.—Quiet. India small buyer. China Bank sold.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 4.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63/7.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90|10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/5.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77/4.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95|12.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 87|4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96|3.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97| 11.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95|11.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 100/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/9
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88|7.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103|8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-9 Rs. 100.
Forward Rates, 6th November settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/7/0, 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101/.
Tone of Market:—Easier.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

3 Months Discounts 5 13/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5 13/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 6 per cent.
Call Money 2 per cent.
One Month 3 per cent.
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Twelve Months 4 1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

SHIPPING.

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 4.

Kazemba, Ring, Hull.
Britania, Kelso, Liverpool.
Ellora, Halls, Mombassa.
Delhi, Brogstorm, Hamburg.
Kirsten Maersk, Henderson, Bedi Bunder.
India, Bonzamino, Java.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 5.

Assyria, Kelly, Liverpool.
Kirsten Maersk, Hansen, Calicut.
Trivia, Jones, Abadan.
City of Oran, Melville, Calcutta.

LOADING.

Nov. 4.

Steamer India for Genoa.
Steamer Rondo for Penang.
Steamer Delhi for Calcutta.

S S Kazemba:—The J F Co's steamer Kazemba arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull with a general cargo.

S S Britania:—The G T Co's steamer Britania arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Delhi:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Delhi arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Kirsten Maersk:—The G T Co's steamer Kirsten Maersk arrived in harbour yesterday from Bedi Bunder with ballast, hence she will sail to-day for Calicut with ballast.

S S India:—The M Italiana steamer India arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S S Assyria:—The G T Co's steamer Assyria will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Trivia:—The B S O S and D Co's steamer Trivia will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Abadan with ballast.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Ellora:—The F I S N Co's mail steamer Ellora arrived in harbour yesterday from Mombassa with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

—:o:—

POONA, Nov. 4.

Yesterday's depression in the Bay of Bengal has moved north-westwards and is centred this morning near latitude eleven degrees north, longitude eighty-three degrees east. Unsettled conditions in southeast Arabian Sea have developed into a depression with its centre this morning near latitude twelve degrees north longitude seventy-one degrees east.

Rainfall has been local in Southeast Madras. A few falls have occurred in Assam, Mysore and North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair one inch; Tezpur a half; Negapatam and Madras one and a half; Cuddalore one; Pamban a half and Coimbatore, Bangalore, Velore and Nellore a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to extend in the Madras Presidency.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Rainfall is likelyl to be locally heavy along the Coromandel Coast during the next thirty-six hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 4-11-1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.876 inches (.042 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.032.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 77.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.8.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.8 degrees (3.6 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 93.8 degrees. (0.2 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.N. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 136 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 1.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Ex-Godown.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 526/ per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/ per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 124/ per ton.

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Maker:—Fr. Gebauer of Berlin.
No. of metal bowls—2 only (Big).
No. of metal bowls—3 only (Small).
Working lengths of all Five bowls—9'—9-1|2".
Dia. of 2 big bowls—23-1|2".
Dia. of 3 small bowls—10-3|4".
Dia. of 2 top coppered rams—8-3|4".
Dia. of 2 bottom coppered rams —5-1|8".
Complete with G. M. pumps and fast-loose driving pulleys, etc.
All four in working order.
Apply to the MANAGER, Ahmedabad Ginning and Manufacturing Company Ltd., Ahmedabad.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1929.

Division In MacDonald Cabinet

MR. BENN AND LORD IRWIN STAND TOGETHER.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Events, says the London correspondent of the Free Press of India, cannot be shapping better from the Indian point of view if Lord Reading and Lord Birkenhead thought that they could by sabre-rattling brow-beat the Labour Government into a recantation of their policy towards India as embodied in the Viceroy's pronouncement. They have now discovered to their cost that they were very much mistaken. According to well-informed circles there was a division of opinion in the Cabinet when the question of Viceroy's announcement was considered. It is said that there was a section of opinion which held that the Labour Government would not be well advised in embarking on a policy of Dominion Status for India.

QUESTION OF EMPLOYMENT.

Mr. Thomas, the Unemployment Minister, it is said, argued that one result of a self-governing India might be increasing unemployment in England by the loss of Indian market for some of Britain's principal industries. Mr. Tom Shaw, the War Minister, it is said also urged that the War Office was of the opinion that it was absolutely inconceivable that transfer of the Indian Army could at any time be made over to the Indians themselves.

OPPORTUNITY FOR SABRE-RATTLING.

But, according to reports, the Premier, Mr. MacDonald, however, threw his weight on the side of Lord Irwin and Mr. Wedgwood Benn who were both agreed that it was suicidal to allow the Indian unrest to continue unabated and the only effective method was to concede substantially the Indian demand. It now transpires that taking advantage of this knowledge of divided opinion in the British Cabinet and also taking advantage of the general disinclination in Labour circles to face a general election at this juncture, Lord Reading and Lord Birkenhead decided to indulge in a sabre-rattling with a view to persuade the Labour Government to throw over-board the policy for which Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Lord Irwin stood. Considerable importance, therefore, attached to the Cabinet meeting which was held soon after the return of the Premier, Mr. MacDonald, in which it was stated authentically that the Indian question was considered.

NO QUESTION OF RECANTATION.

The Free Press of India reliably learns that at the Cabinet meeting, Mr. Wedgwood Benn made it clear that there could be no question of recantation now and that the Premier concurred in that view. It is stated further that after the Cabinet meeting was over there was exchange of messages between Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Lord Irwin in which Lord Irwin was assured of the detremination of His Majesty's Government to stand by the announcement which His Excellency made and Lord Irwin acknowledging reiterated his own determination to stand by His Majesty's Government in carrying out that policy. This is regarded as clearly indicating that if it comes to that extreme, the Labour Government would rather court defeat in the Commons and face a general election than in any way recant from the implications and the terms of the announcement made by His Excellency the Viceroy.—Free Press Beam Service.

FLEET STREET SCRIBES BLOW HOT AND COLD.

—:o:—

"The Post" Eats Its Own Words.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Political correspondents of the British Press anticipate a sensational debate over the Indian question in the course of this week. Meanwhile individual newspapers appear to be revising their attitude towards the Labour Government in the light of subsequent events. Thus the "Daily Telegraph" which gave the Viceroy's announcement a qualified approval only two days before has now changed its tone. The "Daily Telegraph" stated in its first editorial comment that the Viceroy's announcement was a departure from the course of prudence, but it expressed the belief that if the Indian moderates were satisfied it might then be said that the object of the nouncement had been reasonably achieved. But since then the paper has changed its opinion and in its latest issue it has completely endorsed Lord Birkenhead's opinion on the subject and maintains that the Viceroy's announcement is either superfluous or mischievous and in either case totally indefensible.

"THE MORNING POST."

If the "Daily Telegraph" has changed its opinion from a tone of passive support to one of active hostility to the Viceroy's pronouncement, the "Morning Post" has equally changed its tone from one of active hostility to one of defence. It will be remembered that the "Morning Post" compared the Viceregal announcement to an undated cheque which cannot be honoured without betraying the Indian Princes and breaking the solemn treaties entered into with them. It also ridiculed the entire announcement by saying that after the Simon Commission and the Central Committee has perambulated all over India to the running accompaniment of sticks and stones, the Viceroy's announcement comes as a fitting conclusion.

CHANGE OF FRONT.

But in its later issue, the "Morning Post" has changed its opinion. It attacks in vigorous terms in its editorial columns the "Daily Mail" for its attacks against Mr. Baldwin, and says that the stock of "Daily Mail" is as "conspicuous for its malignancy as it is conspicuous for its falsity." The paper further defends editorially the declaration. The object of the Declaration, says the paper, is to disarm the Congress which had indulged in absurd threats. It is the profoundest mistake to assume that the policy of the strong is the best policy in the East and the only policy which the East understands.—Free Press.

—:o:—

"JIX" ON THE ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Writing in the "Morning Post" under the caption "Letting Tiger loose in India," Sir William Joynson Hicks declares that the Viceroy's announcement cuts the ground from under the Commissioners' feet and destroys the restrictions attached to the Declaration of 1917. It is open to the Simon Commission, says Sir William, to state whether it is desirable to restrict or withdraw the Reforms already granted to India. Many of us who have knowledge of Indian conditions expected the Commission, concludes Sir William, to come to this inevitable conclusion.—Free Press.

Chindwara.—The Chindwara District Congress elections will be held in November. The delegates to the Lahore Congress will be elected on November 13. Chindwara has enrolled about three thousand Congress members so far.—Free Press.

BRITISH FINANCE.

—:o:—

Issue Of 5 per cent Conversion Loans At par.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Rugby.—The first indication of the financial proposals of the present Government was made yesterday in the issue of five per cent conversion loans at par. Stock is to be redeemable finally in 1964, but may be redeemed on or after May 1, 1944 at the option of Government, three months' notice being given. No indication is given in the prospectus of the amount which the Government desires to raise by means of this loan, and subscriptions are therefore unlimited. The list will open on Friday next.

Included in the prospectus is the offer to holders of five per cent war loan redeemable from 1929 to 1947 to convert their holding for a equal amount of the new loan. Response to this offer must be made between January 15th and February 15th next.

The five per cent. war loan is quoted at 100.3/4. Offer will no doubt appeal to many holders of five per cent war loans to whom the right of Government to redeem since June 1st last has been a matter of misgiving. Conversion will secure them five per cent for certain, for fifteen years, and, possibly, for 35 years, despite any period of cheaper money within that time.—B. O. W.

R. 101 "BEHAVES" SPLENDIDLY.

—:o:—

Moored After 13 Hours' Flight.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

R101 was moored at Cardington, to-day, after thirteen hours' flight thus concluding the last of the mechanical tests. Major Scott, Commander, declared that she behaved splendidly.—Reuter.

MR. BENN'S VISIT TO INDIA.

—:o:—

Reply To Question In Commons.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Wedgwood Benn replied in the negative to a question whether he was shortly visiting India in his official capacity. He referred the other questioners seeking a statement on the Government's Indian policy to the Viceroy's statement and told Sir Kingsley Wood who asked whether Mr. Lansbury's statement represented the Government's policy, that matter was not relevant.

The Speaker intervened when Sir Howard Bury asked a supplementary question whether it would not have been worthwhile to wait till the Simon Commission had reported before making the statement which the Viceroy had made. The Speaker prevented further questions being put in this connection.—Reuter.

KING'S RETURN TO LONDON.

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 4.

There was a great demonstration of loyalty on the return of the King and Queen from Sandringham where they have spent two months. Crowds assembled hours before the train was due at King's Cross. Princess Elizabeth accompanied Their Majesties, who drove to Buckingham Palace and were cheered by crowds throughout the route.—Reuter.

HUNGER-STRIKER RELEASED ON BAIL.

The Additional District Magistrate, Alipore, has allowed Jagannath Prasad to be released on bail of Rs. 2,000 as the accused has been on hunger-strike for ten days on the previous refusal of bail. The acused is charged under Section 108, Cr. P. C. with delivering inflammatory speech in the Budge Budge Mill area.—A. P.

President Patel To Interview Viceroy To-morrow.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Assembly, is interviewing the Viceroy to-morrow. He leaves on Wednesday by the Frontier Mail for Bombay, where he will stay at Sardar Griha for a few days and then visit Bardoli, Baroda, Nadiad and Ahmedabad, and return to Delhi on the 1st December.—A. P.

Andhra Women's Conference.

—:o:—

BEZWADA, Nov. 3.

Full development and full expression of the individual as well as the Nation is possible only under a full measure of self-government, declared Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Deputy President of the Madras Legislative Coduncil, presiding over the session of the Andhra Mahila Mahasabha. She welcomed the Child Marriage Restraint Act as a most righteous measure—A. P.

Nainpur.—Under the auspices of the B. N. Ry. Indian Labour Union Nainpur Branch, a procession round the Settlement and a mass meeting at the Indian institute was held on Sunday evening to celebrate the Workers' Day. The meeting was addressed by the local Union Officials and great enthusiasm was shown by the workers.—Free Press.

TRANSFER APPLIATION REJECTED.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

Application for the transfer of the case against Saileshnath Bissi on a charge of sedition before the Additional District Magistrate of Alipore was rejected by the High Court to-day. The alleged offence relates to the process on in connection with Bhagat Singh-Dutt Day celebration of August 4. Grounds for application were that the Magistrate allowed inadmissible evidence to be recorded.—A P.

STOP PRESS

PESHAWAR, Nov. 4.

It is now possible to give authentic details of the execution of Bacha Saqao. It is authoritatively reported that he met his end not under the orders of Nadir Khan, but at the hands of a tribal Lashkar. Immediately after their arrival at Kabul the deputation of the Hazaras demanded the execution of Bacha Saqao. They were further supported by the Waziri Lashkar and tribes of the Southern Province. Nadir Khan expressed inability to accede to their request and rather adhered more closely to his safe conduct assurance, which annoyed the tribes, who became more clamorous in their demands. They at last succeeded in enlisting the support of guardsmen on duty around the guest house. With their help they dragged Bacha Saqao and his eleven adherents to the vicinity of the Ark Fort, where they were all shot down on 1st November. It is said that their dead bodies are hanging in a public place. Amongst those shot are Malik Mohasin, ex-Governor of Kabul, Syed Ahmed Yawari and Ghulam Qadir. —A. P.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The prospectus is published of the new Government Five Percent Loan for unlimited amount at a price of 100 redeemable between 1944 and 1964 which is issued with the object of reducing the floating debt and 2184 millions of warloan. Outstanding holders of warloan converting will receive an equivalent nominal amount of new the loan provided they also take up a similar amount of the new loan. —Reuter.

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

—:o:—

D. S. P. On Saunders Murder.

LAHORE, Nov. 4.

Mr. Morris, D.S.P., Lahore was the first witness examined in the conspiracy case to-day. He gave an account of events relating to Saunders murder on December 17.

His reader corroborated his evidence

Inspector Kearn stated that he saw two young Indians firing on Saunders. He chased them but could not catch them In identification parades he was unable to identify anybody.

Bhagat Singh accused who is unrepresented requested the Court to be allowed to see the spot in connection with the Saunders murder to enable him to cross-examine witness.

Court replied that prosecution was willing to recall any witness after Bhagat Singh had seen the plan of the spot. Therefore seeing the spot was unnecessary.—A.P.

LORD READING ON WAR PATH

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(Continued from page 1).

reply to Sir John Simon was to Dominion Status as the goal of India as contained in the Viceroy's announcement was deleted to placate the Conservative and Liberal leaders.

BALDWIN RECANTS.

It is only recently that Lord Birkenhead returned from America and raised a storm in the Conservative Cabinet and secured the support of his colleagues to the extent of persuading Mr. Baldwin to write to Mr. Wedgewood Benn to withdraw his support. Mr. Baldwin, it is said, has given it as his reason for withdrawing the support that he was ignorant at the time of giving consent that the Simon Commissioners were opposed to making any declaration on the eve of their submitting their report that Sir John Simon even threatened to resign. Mr. Baldwin is said to hold that suppression of this material fact from his knowledge is sufficient excuse for withdrawing the support which he conveyed through Lord Irwin.—Free Press.

MR. BENN TO MAKE DISCLOSURES.

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LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Free Press of India reliably learns that in the event of a full dress debate on the Indian question Mr. Wedgwood Benn will make sensational disclosures reading profusely despatches from Lord Irwin showing thereby that the Labour Government were only following the lead given to them by the man on the spot and that if the Labour Secretary of State had followed Lord Birkenhead's autocratic methods and tried to govern India from Whitehall instead of Delhi and Simla, it would not be long before India was counted as a lost Dominion. Labour cirles are absolutely conident that as the Commons upheld the action of the Labour Government in dismissing Lord Lloyd the House would equally uphold the Labour Government with regard to their Indian policy.—Free Press.

Simon Team's Amazement.

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LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Political correspondent of the "Evening News" says authoritatively that Lord Irwin's annauncement was received by the Simon Commissioners in amazement and that they unanimously protested strongly against the course taken by the Viceroy while the Simon Commissioners were still reporting. The correspondent further adds that it was only a strong sense of duty which has prevented some of the members of the Commission from tendering their resignation immediately.—Free Press.

"The Indian Mystery."

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Under the caption "Indian Mystery," the "Evening Standard" asserts that, while the Simon Commission was not formally consulted in regard to the Viceroy's announcement, the authorities knew at the same time that the Viceroy's announcement was in contravention of the known views of the Simon Commissioners.—Free Press.

LORD READING'S MOTION IN LORDS.

—:o:—

Enquiry About Change Of Policy.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

It is stated that Lord Reading's motion in the House of Lords on Tuesday will seek reasons for the "extraordinary course" of making a statement without consulting the Simon Commission, and asking whether the Viceroy's statement implies a change of policy contained in the Declaration of 1917.—Reuter.

Alahabad:—About 300 arrests of alleged gamblers were made at Allahabad during the Diwali week The cause of this policy of genera arrests this year was, it is stated, to remove the impression that gambling was permissible during the Diwali festival under which some people laboured according to the discretion of the Police Authorities persons arrested have been released on bail.—Free Press.

UNTOUCHABLES MUST BE READMITTED INTO HINDU FOLD.

Leaders' Appeal To Hindus.

The following appeal signed by prominent Hindu leaders was issued recently:—

"In view of the fact that the question of solving the problem of untouchability among the Hindus is coming to a head, and cannot be further delayed without putting the whole future of the community in jeopardy; and in view of the fact that spasmodic attempts are now and then made to solve the problem by various individuals or organisations in the country according to their own lights, without cohesion, and often to the great detriment of Hindu solidarity, we are firmly of opinion that the time has now come for the Hindu community as a whole to move from the present untenable position.

We, therefore, appeal to all thinking Hindus, heads of Religious Orders, leaders of castes organisations, Panchayats, Guilds, Samajs, Sabhas, and all other Hindu organisations, modern or ancient, to fix a day,—conveniently the next Kartiki (Dev uthani) Ekadashi—as a day of the extinction of untouchability, disregard thenceforward all conventions that prescribe the observance of untouchability and deal or associate without distinction with all castes recognised as being within the fold of Hinduism. All those depressed Hindu classes who have hitherto been termed as "untouchables" and kept at a distance, should be readmitted into the social fold, and allowed to share common benefits of free association and intercourse in all outdoor dealings, in all public places and on all public occasions, fairs, festivals, processions, meetings etc., including temples of Gods which should be considered as the last place for any distinction between man and man."

SIGNATORIES TO APPEAL.

The following is a further list of signatories to the appeal:—Sjt. H. V. Divatia, Sjt. Hiralal M. Desai, Sjt. D G Vaidya, Sjt. L R Raje, Sjt. W L Wadekar, Sjt. Surendra V. Desai, Sjt. U. S. Parulkar, Sjt. D. G. Gadekar, Sjt. J. D. Kapadia, Sjt. B. M. Mehta, Sjt. P. G. Gadekar, Sjt. U. J. Sutaria, Sjt. M. S. Nerurkar, Sjt. P. S. Chaubal, Sjt. B. R. Dhurandhar, Sjt. K. N. Vijayakar, Sjt. S. M. Dhurandhar, Sjt. K. S. Talpade, Sjt. K. G. Kothare, Sjt. A. B. Lad, Sjt. S. G. Pradhan, Sjt. R. V. Mankar, Sjt. B. V. Mohile, Sjt. M. A. Patankar, Sjt. V. R. Valavalkar, Sjt. K. G. Delal, Dr. A. P. Kothare, L. M. and S.

NO CENSURE ON LABOUR GOVT.

Mr. Baldwin's Suggestion To Premier.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Following the suggestion by Mr. Baldwin in the House of Commons with which Premier MacDonald agreed, Thursday's debate on India may be initiated on a motion for the adjournment of the House instead of any particular motion such as a vote of censure or a motion to reduce the Secretary of State's salary. In such a case the discussion will probably end without a vote.—Reuter.

'TRUST THE MAN ON SPOT

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Expectations of a political crisis of the first magnitude over the Government's Indian policy have evidently been lessened during the week-end. One important consideration is that those without whose active participation such a crisis is impossible are very reluctant either to endanger the security of the Imperial Government on such an issue or say anything likely to weaken the Viceroy's position. It is emphasised that there is no warrant behind the expectation held out in some quarters of the Conservative vote of censure in the Commons. It is foreshadowed that Government in the forthcoming debate will rest their case on the acceptance of the advice of the "man on spot."

MR. SPENDER FINDS NOTHING NEW IN STATEMENT.

Mr. J. A. Spender, formerly editor of the "Westminster Gazette," in an article in the "Daily News" points out that the Viceroy's statement contains nothing about the future method of governing India which has not been said a dozen times by Viceroy's, Government and the Secretaries of State since 1927.—Reuter

ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO VICEROY.

DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS' MOVE.

DELHI, Nov. 4.

It is understood attempts are being made by a number of Commissioners of the Delhi Municipality who are described by nationalists, as reactionaries to present an address of Welcome to the Viceroy.—Free Press.

A NOTED MUSICIAN IN BOMBAY

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Khan Saheb Faiyaz Husseinkhan who is a Special Musician to the Darbar of the Gackwar of Baroda, is now in Bombay for a brief visit and is staying at Surveyor Building, Chowpatty (opposite the Babulnath Market). He has won several medals and titles, from several institutions, including the All-India Musical Conference of Lucknow.

Cawnpore.—Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Hussein, M.L.C., Cawnpore, has been invited to be one of the members of the Muslim deputation which is to meet the Viceroy on the 9th November, to secure exemption to the Muslim community from the operation of Child Marriage Act.—Free Press.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

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